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James Says Mugabe's Faction Violates Rhodesian Cease-Fire

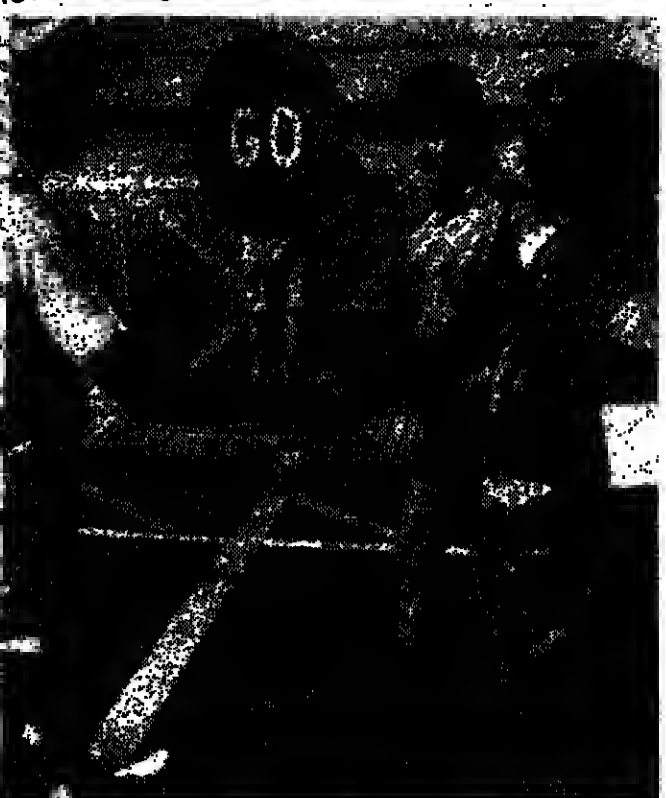
By Jay Ross

SBURRY, Jan. 16 (WP) — British colonial governor here accused guerrillas loyal to Mugabe of serious violations of the country's cease-fire and their political party may be from next month's elections.

James charged Mr. Mugabe with substantial border violations, with sending noncombatants to assembly camps intended only for guerrillas and with ordering other troops not to assemble in order to intimidate voters.

The alleged actions are violations of the Rhodesian peace agreement signed last month in London by Britain, the Salisbury administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his bitter opponents, Mr. Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front.

In a statement, Lord Soames warned, "We shall insist on strict compliance with these agreements by all parties wishing to take part in the election. The agreements which will be enforced are the agreements which were signed, and not the agreements which this or that party might have preferred," he added in a reference to complaints by Mr. Mugabe that the seven-day assembly period was too short.



Rhodesian immigration official, left, greets Zambian army officers at Chirundu Bridge, reopened yesterday. The Rhodesian border had been closed since 1973 because of hostility between the two lands and because of the Rhodesian war.

Mechanics' Stop Plane

Thieves Take \$2.5 Million From Jet at Rome Airport

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP) — Two men dressed as mechanics, carrying a two-way radio and driving a car, stopped a jet today at Rome airport today and stole \$2.5 million from the plane, police reported.

The thieves, who were discovered after the jet was refueled, were taken to a police station where they are being questioned.

The jet, a Boeing 747, was carrying 39 passengers and was en route to Zurich, where an airline spokesman said police were questioning the two men.

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in With Sign

Abbed After

sh at Pope

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16 (UPI) — A shouting man carrying a placard toward Pope John Paul II today was restrained by Swiss Guards reaching the pontiff.

Vatican said the man, who was in his forties, hurled wooden barricade and down the hall aisle holding a sign over his head. He got 10 feet of the pontiff before Swiss Guards grabbed him and ran out.

The man, who was wearing a sign that read "We are not afraid of you," was taken to a hospital where he is being treated for injuries.

The incident occurred at the end of the pope's general audience, held in St. Peter's Square.

Gold Record:

752 an Ounce

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Price of gold continued its slide on European bullion markets, ending at a record low of \$350 an ounce, up \$69 from yesterday's level but below the day's trading highs of almost \$400 an ounce.

However, in late trading in New York the price fell to about \$350 an ounce. Details: Page 2.

The charges were a sharp escalation in Lord Soames' criticism of ZANU and its military wing, known as ZANLA. Although the statement did not mention Mr. Mugabe by name, there was no question that he was the target. Reacting to widening attacks on his administration, Lord Soames said, "It is particularly hard to be criticized by one of the party leaders in view of the performance of some of his supporters."

He listed the alleged military violations, and complained that ZANU was still holding political prisoners in Mozambique and "broadcasting inflammatory messages from there."

The attack on Mr. Mugabe was part of a six-page report evaluating the situation in the former breakaway colony a month after Lord Soames took over his caretaker role to guide the country to the election of a black-majority government. Since Lord Soames took office, said the report, significant advances had been made in:

- Implementing the cease-fire.
- Improving relations with long-hostile neighbors who supported the guerrillas during their seven-year war.
- Easing restrictions on freedoms imposed during 14 years of illegal independence.
- Preparing for the return of about 200,000 refugees.
- Laying the groundwork for the elections.
- Reviving the economy, long dormant from the effects of now-removed international sanctions.

Emphasizing that his was a caretaker government, Lord Soames said he did not intend "to preempt the decisions of the elected government or to impose upon Rhodesia any particular pattern of change."

He said the "overriding priority is to secure and maintain the cease-fire and to make possible free and fair elections."

The Soames statement said that "initial stages of the cease-fire have been encouraging, with 21,370 guerrillas having assembled by last night." It cited the reopening of borders and the resumption of air service with Zambia and Mozambique. The main route between Salisbury and Lusaka, Zambia, was reopened today with the resumption of traffic on the Chirundu Bridge over the Zambezi River.

Police said that the thieves, driving a small Fiat truck marked "A.R." for Airport of Rome, radioed from the truck to the pilot of the taxiing plane to halt the takeoff for an urgent check of leaking fuel. They then sped to the plane, opened the cargo hold and stole the bags.

The plane took off after the thieves told the pilot, who apparently did not realize what had happened, "all OK" over the two-way radio.

Once airborne, the pilot told the control tower that he had just undergone a check for a gasoline leak, only to be told that none of the airport workers had been ordered to make such an inspection, the sources said.

It was at that point that the airport officials suspected something was wrong, the sources said, and began checking with Swissair and airport security.

Police said the thieves drove their truck onto the runway after breaking a lock in the service hangar and used the same route to escape. They abandoned the truck outside the airport and sped away in a waiting car, police said.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh talked twice by telephone last night with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. No details of the conversations were disclosed but Mr. Ghotbzadeh told the newspaper Bamdad that they concerned the shah. Iran's leaders want to put the shah on trial. They demanded when the hostages were taken that the United States extradite him to Iran. The shah then went to Panama after undergoing medical treatment in New York.

The United States is trying to organize a partial economic blockade of Iran in retaliation for the seizure by militants of the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4. The militants are holding 50 U.S. hostages, believed to number 50.

Europe, Japan

Mr. Moinfar's threat was aimed mainly at Western Europe and Japan, which are buying half of the 2 million barrels of oil that Iran is contracted to sell daily this year.

Japanese government sources said today that Japan would try to fall in line with the U.S. drive for

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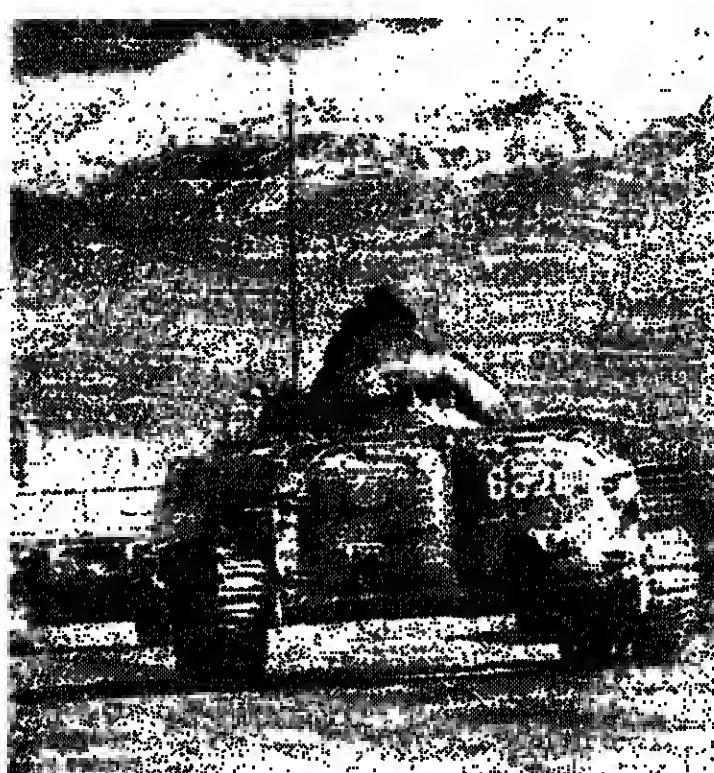
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A Soviet armored personnel carrier escorts a convoy of empty supply trucks toward the Salang Pass in Afghanistan. Convoys in the pass area, about 65 miles north of Kabul on the major supply route, reportedly have been attacked by Moslem rebels.

Because of Ethnic Links

Baluchis in Iran Reported To Aid Afghan Insurgents

By Christopher S. Wren

TEHRAN (NYT) — Afghan guerrillas resisting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul have been receiving some aid from Iran's Baluchi minority, according to press and diplomatic reports here.

The assistance, which began surreptitiously well over a year ago, is thought to be increasing as a result of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan last month. The aid includes food, weapons, medical supplies and money given to Afghan guerrillas who slip across the generally unmarked border at night.

The modest aid is motivated by brotherly ties as well as religious loyalty. It has become conspicuous recently, representing almost the only aid that the Afghan rebels are getting from the direction of Iran.

The support of the Afghan rebels has been organized by Mawlawi Abdul-Aziz Mollazadeh, the religious leader of 550,000 Sunni Moslem Baluchis, and his Ertachad Moslem Party followers in Iran's southeastern province of Baluchistan and Sistan, bordering on southwest Afghanistan.

The Iranian government has tried to stay out of the Afghan situation. After a stiff Foreign Ministry statement last month criticizing the Soviet military intervention, Tehran has disregarded appeals for help from Moslem guerrillas waging their jihad, or holy war, against the Soviet Army and its Afghan allies.

A spokesman for Jamiat Islami Afghanistan, an Afghan rebel group, reported recently that guerrillas had observed Soviet tanks moving southwest of the Afghan city of Herat within a few miles of the Iranian border to cut off escape routes to Iran. The Soviet forces have occupied Herat.

According to Iranian military sources, the army has not been placed on alert and some units near the border say they have not seen any Soviet troops on the other side.

Travelers who returned from the border area southeast of Meshed this week reported that the local guerrillas badly needed food and ammunition and were complaining about a relative lack of support from their fellow Moslems in Iran.

Mohammed Sharif, the Afghan Baluchi leader, who has been in contact with Baluchi political forces in Iran, is reported to be eager to visit Tehran and Qom to seek material and moral support. Qom is the base of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Baluchis inhabit the desolate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Vance Sets Month Limit For Russia to Withdraw Or Face Games Boycott

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has set a deadline of not later than the middle of next month for the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan or face the likelihood of a U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics this summer.

In an interview Monday night, Mr. Vance said that he and President Carter were both opposed to U.S. participation in the Olympics while the Russians are in Afghanistan and that the administration decision on whether to participate would be made soon, by the middle of next month.

Mr. Vance said, however, that he did not expect the Russians to meet the deadline.

Commenting on the Russians' pledge to remove their troops from Afghanistan when their mission is over, he said: "If they did, that would be a good thing. I don't believe that is going to happen in the near future, but I would like to be proven wrong." An official said later that the deadline had not been conveyed formally to Moscow.

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Argentina	400	Dir.	Greece	30	Dr.	Nigeria	70 K.		
Australia	13 S.	Doll.	India	10	Rs.	Norway	2.75	Nkr.	
Bahamas	0.50	Dm.	Iran	95	Rls.	Oman	0.50	Riy.	
Belgium	26 B.F.	Bel.	Israel	1,000	Sh.	Portugal	30	Esc.	
Canada	0.50	Can.	Italy	400	Lira	Costa Rica	500	Col.	
Cyprus	300	Mls.	Kenya	Sh.	Kenya	Sh.	South Africa	4.25	Rand
Denmark	4.25	Dkr.	Kuwait	300	Riy.	Spain	60	Ptas.	
Dubai	5.50	Dirh	Laos	0.100	Sh.	Sweden	2.50	Skr.	
Egypt	70 P.	Libra	Libya	0.25	Sh.	Switzerland	1.70	Sfr.	
France	30 F.	Franc	Luxembourg	20	Lfr.	Taiwan	3.25	Doll.	
Germany	3.50	M.	Morocco	20	Dirh	Turkey	1.5	Lira	
Ghana	1.00	Cedi	Myanmar	20	Sh.	U.S.A. (for)	30	Cents	
Greece	30	Dr.	Norway	2.75	Nkr.	Yugoslavia	20	Din.	

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Established 1887

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Olympic Committee Says Games to Stay in Moscow

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Jan. 16 — Monique Berlioux, director of the International Olympic Committee, today said that the 1980 Olympic Summer Games will be held in Moscow as scheduled despite U.S. considerations of trying to switch them because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Berlioux said she was echoing the position already taken by Lord Killanin, president of the IOC; he had said in London he saw no alternative to holding the Games in Moscow.

Mrs. Berlioux was responding to questions from the European Broadcasting Union on its arrangements for coverage of the Games for European audiences. Union officials said coverage plans would go ahead despite any boycotting.

The White House has indicated willingness to go to considerable trouble and expense to change the site, but officials of the U.S. Olympic Committee said yesterday that it would be physically impossible to do so. They also warned that a boycott of the Summer Games could affect next month's Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., and the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

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The street in front of the United States Embassy in Tehran is deserted by the crowds of Iranians that had demonstrated for the past three months. All U.S. correspondents have been expelled.

State Department Adviser

U.S. Expert Sees Lasting Effects to Soviet Invasion

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — The Soviet Union's decision to intervene militarily in Afghanistan was a historic miscalculation that is likely to result in additional shifts of Kremlin policy, according to Marshall Shulman, the senior State Department adviser on Soviet affairs.

In a meeting with newsmen, Mr. Shulman predicted that the Russian intervention would run into increasing difficulty because of the mountainous terrain in Afghanistan, and that it would generate a much stronger and more permanent Western response than the Kremlin expected.

The initial Soviet reaction will include an "old-style aggro-peace offensive," he said, aimed at creating and exploiting gaps in viewpoint between the United States and its European allies.

More Fundamental Shifts

Later and more fundamental shifts could produce either intensified Soviet military activity or, if the costs of this are seen as too great, a reversal of Soviet policy away from military interventionism, Mr. Shulman said.

Much depends on the success and staying power of the U.S. and the Western response in raising the cost to the Russians of military activity in Afghanistan and elsewhere, Mr. Shulman said, and this could possibly influence the succession process in the Kremlin as President Leonid Brezhnev passes from the scene.

Mr. Shulman, who has often urged restraint in dealing with the Soviet Union, said that the lack of detailed information makes certain hypotheses, but he advanced the hypothesis that high Soviet military officers, "with all their gravity and with all their brain" had convinced the Politburo that moving into Afghanistan was a vital necessity in the interest of national security.

"I can imagine a military group promising a neat, surgical 90-day or 120-day operation, a finite time period [but] I think they are in for a protracted and difficult time, I

think they may be drawn into carrying the burden of the fight against the insurgents in Afghanistan for a long time," Mr. Shulman said.

More Miscalculation

Another element of miscalculation, he continued, is that the Politburo "very seriously underestimated the effects on the United States and the rest of the world." Possibly believing that their relations with the United States were already at rock bottom, it is likely the Russians were surprised at the very strong reaction that made their position with Washington and the West much worse, he said.

The Western reaction is likely to last longer than earlier reactions to postwar exorcisms of Soviet power in Eastern Europe, Mr. Shulman said. "This is not like Czechoslovakia. The problem itself is different. Afghanistan is likely to be a continuing source of concern and apprehension" to the world outside, he added.

The principal lever for potential change away from Soviet military activity, Mr. Shulman suggested, is economic: An even greater military emphasis, in the face of economic hindrances and rising military competition from the West, would skew Soviet priorities and confront senior planners with painful choices.

The future of Soviet power requires them to repair their economic base. In time, perhaps a long time, logic will bring them back" to a policy of reduced risk and resistance abroad, he said.

In a related development, former U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon expressed surprise yesterday that the invasion of Afghanistan made such a dramatic impact on the thinking of President Carter. Mr. Toon said on a television program that as ambassador in Moscow until October, "we reported almost daily our feeling that, if necessary, the Soviets would move into Afghanistan with force in order to protect their power position." Mr. Toon said "this was simply consistent with past Soviet behavior."

But Fails to Suggest Measures

Carrington Says West Should Aid Pakistan

From Agency Dispatches

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 16 — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today that the West should do what it can to help Pakistan but he failed to suggest any concrete measures to help meet the threat posed by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, who arrived in Pakistan on Monday, left for India later today on the final leg of his five-nation tour, his earlier stops were in Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

"I think that all of us have got to do what we can to help Pakistan," Lord Carrington said when asked what role the West could play in the strategic area. "We in Britain are increasing our aid to Pakistan this year."

British economic aid to Pakistan is £16 million (about \$36.4 million) in the current fiscal year. It is scheduled to go up by 50 percent next year. Britain does not supply military aid to Pakistan but it does sell it military hardware.

Not Just Words

"We must make sure that our help is concrete and not just words," Lord Carrington said. But when asked what concrete help might be possible, he replied, "I would suggest that a firm political commitment to the security of the countries of this area is most reassuring thing the West can give."

Asked what aid the members of the European Economic Community might supply, he said, "I think that is very largely a question for the countries themselves."

He drew laughter from many Pakistanis and from the foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Agha Shahi, when he recalled that the United States was allied to Pakistan by a 1959 treaty in the event of aggression by a Communist nation.

"Many Pakistanis say the United States has betrayed Pakistan's friendship three times," a source said. "Once during the 1965 war

against India, once during the 1971 war against India and once over the issue of whether or not Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons. No body here takes the 1959 treaty very seriously."

Gen. Zia yesterday made a strong appeal for international aid and support in the face of what Pakistan regards as a grave threat posed by the Soviet intervention. "Events are moving toward greater chaos," he said. "I hope and I pray to God that all responsible countries of the world — particularly the Western countries — realize what change has taken place in this region."

Gen. Zia at that time declined to give a substantive reaction to the report from Washington this week that the United States had offered Pakistan \$400 million in aid, half of it military, during the next two years. But other high-ranking Pakistani officials said privately that they considered the U.S. aid package inadequate.

Pakistanis noted that it appeared to include no new airplanes, which are considered a primary military need. The United States wants to avoid helping Pakistan acquire any military equipment that could be used against India.

But the official view here is that the re-election of Indira Gandhi as the Indian prime minister has increased the need for an across-the-board military refurbishing. Mrs. Gandhi is considered more hostile to Pakistan than the government that she succeeded and considerably more friendly to the Soviet Union. A Pakistani diplomat said: "We now have to worry about greater hostility not only on the Western front but on the Eastern front as well."

Pakistan, which shares a long border with Afghanistan, is eager to portray itself now as the United States' last friend in the region that stretches from Iran to India, and to use the opportunity to improve what had been badly deteriorating relations between this government and Washington.

Lord Carrington spent the day touring camps of refugees who have fled the fighting in Afghanistan but



SMOOTH SILENT GOING — A group of cross country skiers glide noiselessly to the snow-covered horizon on a cold winter morning in Reit im Winkl, in Bavaria, West Germany.

U.S. Support Grows for Arms Budget Rise

Half in Poll Back Carter on Afghanistan

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — President Carter has won wide support from the U.S. public for his moves against the Soviet Union after his troops intervened in Afghanistan, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll. But that backing was accompanied by evidence of erosion of the sharply increased public support that he has enjoyed for his handling of the hostage crisis in Iran.

Half of those polled supported the president's steps against the Soviet Union, while a third wanted even stronger actions. This is a key finding at a time when the public shows dramatic support for increased military spending and appears, at least for now, to be turning its political attentions abroad and focusing less on domestic issues.

For the first time in 20 years of polling, a solid plurality of Americans felt that too little was being spent on the military. Moreover, while there was solid — more than 2 to 1 — support for cutting domestic spending if that would curb inflation, a similar majority rejected defense cuts as an acceptable anti-inflation tool.

The findings come at a critical point in a presidential campaign thus far chilled by the issue of the hostages in Iran, with the first actual voter test coming next Monday in the four precincts of New York City.

While Mr. Carter continues to ride that precarious issue, his Republican challengers and even Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., are drawing strength from the increasing number of Americans who want some kind of a tougher national posture toward the country's foreign adversaries.

Among Republican voters, the poll showed, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California holds a commanding lead — 45 percent approval as against 11 percent for the next leading contender for the Republican nomination, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and 10 percent for former Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Approval of Mr. Carter's handling of his job stood at 52 percent, the highest in these polls since the Middle East peace summit in September, 1978, but off from a 61-percent figure recorded early last month and from a 58-percent level Jan. 4-6, both in Gallup Polls. The Times-CBS interviewing, done between last Wednesday and Sunday, also showed a decline in public approval of his handling of the Iranian hostage situation to 55 percent. Gallup recorded a 62 the week before and a 77 last month.

Whatever the short-term impact on the presidential race — and Mr. Carter's lead over Sen. Kennedy among Democrats stood at 44 to 34 percent, with 4 percent for Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California — the

historic shift in defense spending attitudes could be a far more influential development.

Forty-six percent of the 1,468 voters polled said they felt that too little was being spent on defense. Only 14 percent said that too much was being spent and 23 percent said that the current amount was about right. Never since Gallup began asking that question in 1960 has the "too little" percentage exceeded the "about right" numbers. The shift was clearly accelerated by the Soviet use of troops in Afghanistan, but it has been moving that way since at least 1976.

Tougher Stand Sought

There was also a clear recent increase in the percentage of Americans who felt that the United States should get tougher in its dealings with the Russians. Sixty-seven percent of the public agreed with that view, as against 53 percent in June, 1978. Mr. Carter's response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan seemed to be helping him in this area: 56 percent of the public approved of his handling of relations with the Kremlin, while in June, 1978, only 37 percent approved.

But there was a certain slackness to this support. While only one American in seven favored any military move to challenge the Soviet Union over Afghanistan, more than one out of three thought Mr. Carter should have taken some unspecified stronger action.

That groping for tough moves was reflected even more dramatically in the growing frustration over the hostage situation in Iran. In that dispute, only one American in five wanted military action, but three out of five wanted something stronger than what Mr. Carter has done so far.

Iran's Baluchis Said to Aid Afghan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

area where Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan converge. They are accustomed to ranging over the frontiers, and many Baluchis in Iran have relatives on the other side of both borders. They share the Sunni Muslim tenets of the Afghan and Pakistani Baluchis rather than the Shiite creed dominant in Iran. Therefore, it has been logical for Afghan Baluchis to head for Iran as well as Pakistan.

About 6,000 Afghan refugees are living near the Baluchistan-Seistan provincial capital, Zahedan. About 5,000 have moved into refugee camps around Zabol, 80 miles north of Zahedan. They reportedly include some guerrillas.

The English-language newspaper Tehran Times quoted a spokesman for the Etehadol Mouslem party yesterday as having said that Afghan rebels were coming across the border at night and going back with weapons, food and medical supplies provided by the Baluchis in Iran.

Clashes Continue

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 16 — Clashes between Soviet troops and Afghan insurgents are continuing in eight principal regions of Afghanistan, diplomatic and military sources said today.

They said that the fighting was

heaviest in the mountainous, tribal eastern end of the country but was also taking place in the west.

The sources, with expert knowledge of Afghanistan, said that occasional sniper attacks and ambushes were occurring on roads throughout the country, except on the road linking Kabul with the Pakistani border at the Khyber Pass.

Moslem rebels, meanwhile, said that thousands of Soviet trucks carrying coal, firewood and arms were crossing the Amu Darya River into Afghanistan on newly erected pontoon bridges to provision Russian troops for a winter stay.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said today that the Soviet Union was not justified in intervening in Afghanistan

and that India had not supported the action.

"I don't think we supported the [Soviet] action," she said after a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington of Britain.

"No country is justified in entering another country," Mrs. Gandhi, who resumed office Monday, said that India was considering a response to the situation.

Romania Critical

Romania, in the first such action by a Soviet ally in Eastern Europe, has also criticized Russia's intervention in Afghanistan.

In a statement released last night in Bucharest by the Romanian news agency, that country's ambassador to the United Nations, Teodor Marin, warned that "the situation created in Afghanistan greatly worries the peoples and represents a serious danger to peace, to the policy of détente."

Romania did not vote Monday in the UN General Assembly on the resolution that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Until now only two Communist states in Europe — Yugoslavia and Albania, both aligned — had criticized the Soviet move.

In Moscow, Tass reported today that Afghanistan's minister of information, Abdul Madjid Sarboland, had sharply criticized the activities of Western reporters "who come to Afghanistan not to inform but rather to maliciously misinform the international public and to engage in subversive activities."

Managua Names Son of Somoza In 1978 Slaying

MANAGUA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, a son of Nicaragua's ousted former president, was accused formally yesterday of plotting the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, a newspaper publisher.

Ten other persons were accused in the killing, including Dr. Pedro Ramos, a U.S. citizen of Cuban ancestry who ran a commercial blood bank and was criticized harshly in Chamorro's paper, La Prensa. Dr. Ramos is believed to be living in Miami, and Gen. Somoza's son reportedly is in Honduras. The former president lives in Paraguay.

If Mr. Somoza Portocarrero were extradited to stand trial he would face a maximum of 30 years in prison. Nicaragua has no death penalty.

Chamorro, a leading critic of the government of former President Anastasio Somoza, was shot to death on a street in Managua on Jan. 10, 1978. The assassination touched off an insurrection that led to the fall of Gen. Somoza last July. The accusation was presented in the name of Chamorro's widow, Violeta, a member of the junta that now rules Nicaragua.

79 Killed by India Cold

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The death toll in a cold spell sweeping through Bihar, one of India's poorest states, rose to 79 today, the Press Trust of India reported. The eastern state was chilled by temperatures dropping to around 46 degrees Fahrenheit (8 degrees Celsius).

Washington Wants Speedup in Talks

U.S., Israel at Odds Over Autonomy Issue

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Jan. 16 (WP) — Israel and the United States today appeared on a collision course over whether a speedup in efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue is essential to reach stability in the Middle East and East Asia.

For the Israeli government, the Islamic upheaval in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan provided reasons for putting the Palestinian problem on a back burner and encouraging increased U.S. military presence in the area.

Mr. Begin and his advisers are far too circumspect to display any satisfaction over the fact that the events of recent months have eclipsed the Palestinian issue and enhanced Israel's position as a strategic asset to the United States. But privately, Israeli policymakers had let it be known they were not displeased that the moribund negotiations on Arab self-governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would remain so while world attention focused on the issue of growing Soviet influence in the region.

Officials have become gradually more interested in a deployment of U.S. forces in the Middle East and talk about bilateral defense pacts has been increasingly heard, even though Israel still insists that it is the United States' responsibility to initiate such a move, and not Israel's.

Consequently, news from Washington that the Carter administration intends to accelerate the effort to solve the Palestinian problem, in the belief that a solution is vital to achieving stability in the Middle East and East Asia, was received coolly in the prime minister's office.

"We were surprised, to say the least," a Begin aide said. "In the context of what is happening in the whole region, raising the [Palestinian] issue to this level makes it almost ludicrous. It sounds a bit like an excuse for failures in other directions."

The official added that "the worst thing that can happen to the peace process today is to force the pace." He characterized the U.S. move as "panic" and suggested that the Carter administration was looking for a diversion of the real issue, which is the domination of the region by the Soviet Union.

"It's laughable to think that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has anything to do with Arabs in Kalkilya," the source said, referring to a West Bank town.

For several weeks, Mr. Begin and his Cabinet ministers have been warning about a deterioration of the situation in the region, couching what seemed like overtures to the United States for more direct military involvement in broad references to the interests of the free world.

More Danger to West

In remarks this week to a visiting delegation of British Conservative members of Parliament, Mr. Begin said that hasty moves toward granting Palestinians their independence in the West Bank would only heighten the danger to the West because the Soviet Union could be invited into a Palestinian state just as it was into Afghanistan.

"It's a two-hour flight from Odessa, and then you have in the heart of the Middle East a Soviet base, a mortal danger to us and a real peril to the whole free world," Mr. Begin said. He pointedly noted the Soviet influence in Syria, Iraq, Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia.

Mr. Begin and other high Israeli officials have also recently taken great pains to note that the Palestine Liberation Organization, which West Bank and Gaza Strip political leaders insist is the only legitimate negotiating authority, has repeatedly endorsed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

As Israeli officials have been given to understand, the U.S. proposal to move faster on Palestinian autonomy is based on the premise that the Palestinian issue has prevented

many moderate Middle Eastern countries from helping the United States achieve stability in the region in various ways, including the loan of military facilities and even the signing of defense pacts. If Israel and Egypt quickly reached agreement on autonomy, the reasoning goes, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, Morocco, Tunisia and even Jordan would be more amenable to lending assistance to an increased U.S. military involvement in the region.

Begin Quotes PLO

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP) — Prime Minister Begin today linked the PLO to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran, saying he hoped the world would now understand "the true nature" of the PLO.

Mr. Begin's made the statement in a speech to the Knesset (parliament) on his talk last week in Aswan, Egypt, with President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Begin opened his address with an attack on the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet intervention and quoted from what he said were two PLO communiques

supporting the Russians and Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"The first said the Iranian revolution 'is a sister of the Palestinian struggle and an unbreakable bond exists between them.' The second supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as justice aid to a 'friendly country.'"

"This has special importance, not only from the humanitarian point of view, but also for us," Mr. Begin said. "Now we hope that throughout the world, after hearing these words of covenant with the blind nature of the enemy we face."

Syria Backs Russia

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Syria's delegate to an international meeting of hard-line opponents of the Camp David accords opened the talks by saying that Soviet Union, not the United States, was the true friend of Arab and Moslem peoples.

The conference was attended by the foreign ministers of Syria, Iraq, South Yemen, Libya and representative of the PLO.

Vance: Russians Must Quit Afghanistan Within Months

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptians and Israelis later this month.

Despite the visible improvement in Chinese-U.S. relations, Mr. Vance sought to put some distance between the two governments. He said that although Washington and Peking might have a degree of "parallelism" on Afghanistan, "that does not mean that there is any military alliance or such relationship between the United States and China."

He said that he was disappointed by China's refusal to vote for sanctions against Iran in the UN Security Council. It did not participate in the vote on the resolution, which was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

In Washington, Mr. Vance has long been regarded as the administration's chief advocate of pursuing better relations with the Russians. He acknowledged in the interview that he had wrongly predicted an improvement in ties as a result of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

But if Mr. Vance was unhappy or surprised by the turn for the worse, he did not acknowledge it.

No Disagreement

"Obviously, the action which was taken in Afghanistan by them has dealt a blow to our bilateral relations. That is too bad, but we live in the real world and we have to respond to it in a clear and firm way and we have done so," he said, referring to the economic and political measures already announced.

Mr. Vance has often been in the past with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, on how to deal with the Russians, but he said that current crisis there was "an agreement" within the administration. Mr. Brzezinski has said some things.

Pounding his fist on his desk, Mr. Vance said, "The plain fact is that the Soviet Union committed aggression naked way by moving their forces in vast numbers into a neighboring country, in short, it invaded a country. The consequence of that there must be a sharp and response."

He related, however, to end the view that relations were presently set back. Allowing room for some incentive for the Russian to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, Mr. Vance said: "I think too early at this point to say the long-range outcome is going to be."

The administration believed the Soviet Union has invested considerable prestige in holding the Olympics in Moscow and a boycott by the United States and other countries would be a blow. But at the same time, the administration recognizes that such action might be a severe shock to the Olympics movement.

Olympic Committee Say Moscow Stays Games Site

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to bear a hefty share of the cost of not holding the Games in Moscow in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But Julian

Roosevelt, a U.S. member of IOC, said, "The only people get hurt are the athletes who have no chance to win."

U.S. officials said that Secretary of State Warren Christopher is sounding out European leaders, and that there have suggestions the Games be moved to Munich or Montreal, both sites of recent Games.

But with the exception of where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made clear she support a boycott — and more than 100 members of parliament today called for a boycott of the Moscow Games or a transfer to another site — the reaction has been lukewarm.

Britain is an excellent example of a major problem facing any government proposing a boycott: The British Olympic Association is independent of the government, and Mrs. Thatcher cannot legally prevent British athletes competing in Moscow. The true of the U.S. Olympic Committee and those of most Western countries.

And the IOC also has a conflict with the Moscow organizers.

Thai Journalists Held for Sedition

TAIPEI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Taiwan Garrison Command today that enough evidence been collected to indict Shih Teh, the general manager of the student magazine Formosa, charge of sedition and that would be put on trial soon.

The spokesman for the highest security agency was mentioning on charges by Mr. Shih, Linda Arrigo Shih, the husband had been executed. Shih is in San Diego after being deported by Taiwan.

The spokesman said that Shih had been arrested in connection with a rally on Dec. 10, Kaohsiung in which the student magazine Formosa, who tried to halt the demonstration, was called by Form magazine.

DEATH NOTICE

KROVITZ, SOPHIE (SONIA) January 13, 1980. Beloved wife of Boris, devoted mother of Yanni and Yannis. Services held in New York on Wednesday, Jan. 16th. In lieu of flowers, contributions to Cancer Research are appreciated.

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Timetable

Hunting Unit in U.S. Case-Action Deadline

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

ON Jan. 16 (NYT) the deadline for taking approximately 250 cases of Nazi war criminals in the United States, as set by the War Relocation Authority, is reached.

The deadline is to reach the end of the year, either by the court or by the War Relocation Authority. The deadline is to reach the end of the year, either by the court or by the War Relocation Authority.

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er Terms College Tests Admission Unreliable

By Edward B. Fiske

ORK (NYT) — Ralph Nader, consumer advocate, in a new book, "The Education of a Citizen," charges that the college admission tests are "false and misleading."

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here, the office has in the last six months added another 75. Walter Rocker, who directs the office, said the new cases and any others that may appear in the future would not be included in the 1980 deadline.

"We have a number of cases in the file that are junk, that's the way I would describe them," said Mr. Rocker. He included in that category anonymous phone calls that report people as Nazis because they speak German.

"The sooner we get rid of these the better," he said. They represent between 15 and 20 percent of the cases, he said.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who led congressional efforts to improve the statute and increase the budget of the Nazi investigation unit, expressed reservations about the timetable.

"It's a very ambitious goal, and I hope it can be met in a way that meets professional standards," she said. "I don't want to see meritorious cases closed down to meet a goal."

Mr. Rocker, a prosecutor at the postwar Nuremberg trials, was hired as director in May and will resign at the end of March to return to private practice. Allan Ryan, a lawyer from the solicitor general's office, is expected to replace him.

"We will not sweep anyone under the rug," said Mr. Ryan. "We'll close no case until we're absolutely sure there is no case against him."

The office has almost finished its first canvass of the cases on file. Four or five are only awaiting court scheduling, said Mr. Rocker, who commented that the situation was "slow as hell." Trial and deportation processes, with appeals, can take as long as six or seven years, he said.

Some of the cases have been dormant more than 20 years. One man, Andrija Arukovic, was ordered deported in 1949, but the order was stayed. The office recently filed a motion to reconsider the stay order.

Investigators are also checking a list of 6,000 SS officers who were assigned to concentration camps to see if any of them have entered the United States. A preliminary check against immigration records indicates that several of them may be living in the United States.

Other groups, its Scholastic Aptitude Test, known as the SAT, is given to 1.4 million college-bound high school students annually. Its other tests include the Law School Admission Test, the Graduate Record Examination and the Graduate Management Admission Test.

N.Y. Law

Allan Nader, a Nader employee, said the report was based on more than 200 interviews and hundreds of internal ETS and government documents.

Last spring the New York State Legislature passed the Admission Testing Act of 1979, which addresses many of the issues raised by Mr. Nader. The major force behind the legislation was the Nader-affiliated New York Public Interest Research Group.

The most important requirement of the law is that, when sponsors of standardized admissions tests report student scores, they must also publish the questions and provide students with a copy of their answer sheet and the answer key.

The legislation was vigorously resisted by the testing industry, which said that it would result in higher costs and decreased services. Two weeks ago, however, the service and four of the major test sponsors, including the College Board, said that, while still opposing the legislation, they now endorse many of its principles, including limited disclosure of test questions.

Los Angeles May Ban Adults-Only Housing

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16 (AP) — The City Council took a key step yesterday toward banning adult-only apartment buildings with a 14-0 vote approving a draft ordinance aimed at landlords who will not rent to families with children.

The measure would ban discrimination in rental housing on the basis of age, except in nonprofit or rent-subsidized buildings for elderly persons. A final vote was scheduled for next week. Pat Russell, a council member, cited a study that said that 71 percent of the city's apartment units were closed to families with children and that another 15 percent imposed limitations on children.

President's Mother Sees Reagan As GOP Candidate... if He Lives

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 16 (UPI) — Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan should win the Republican presidential nomination "if he doesn't die first," Lillian Carter predicted yesterday.

The president's mother, in her outspoken style that has gotten her into hot water in the past, cracked jokes about her son's opponents in both parties during an appearance at Huntington College, the first stop on a one-day campaign tour in Alabama.

Replying to a reporter's question about whom she expects to win the Republican nomination, Mrs. Carter replied, "Well, it looks like Reagan if he doesn't die first."

"I haven't seen him since I saw him in a movie and that was 30 years ago, but the way the Republicans talk about him he's on his last legs," she said.

Taking a poke at democratic hopeful Sen. Edward Kennedy, she said, "I don't know anything about issues and the two things I don't discuss are the issues and Chappaquiddick."



Sen. Kennedy leaves Washington airport on a campaign trip.

Kennedy Has 2d Briefing On Chappaquiddick Issue

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (LAT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., yesterday had a second briefing on the Chappaquiddick incident to his presidential campaign, attended yesterday what was termed a technical briefing on tidal flows around the island. The briefing was held to rebut the latest published claim that he lied in describing the incident.

At one point, waving a cigar for emphasis, Sen. Kennedy jumped in to finish an admiralty lawyer's explanation. He declared that a central point in the criticism of his version of the accident's aftermath "is wrong, is wrong, is dead wrong."

Sen. Kennedy denounced — as irresponsible, shoddy, incomplete and distorted — a report in "The Washington Star" yesterday that his version of how he swam from Chappaquiddick Island to Martha's Vineyard after the fatal automobile accident was open to grave doubt.

The Star said that its study had found that Sen. Kennedy would not have been swept out toward the sea and nearly drowned when he swam the narrow channel between Chappaquiddick and Edgartown, as he had testified. Instead, the newspaper said, topographic changes had switched the current so that he would have been pulled into the harbor — not out of it.

The Star described this as a crucial element in Sen. Kennedy's account of the night in July 1969, when Mary Jo Kopechne drowned in the car that he said he drove off the side of a bridge on the Massachusetts island. The newspaper noted that Sen. Kennedy had cited his exhaustion and sense of drowning when he swam across the channel as a reason for failing to report the accident to police for 10 hours.

Experts retained by Sen. Kennedy, two admiralty lawyers and an ocean engineer, disputed the Star's findings, and Sen. Kennedy's aides produced statements from experts cited by the Star contending that they had been misquoted.

The briefing took place in a Senate Judiciary Committee room with Sen. Kennedy sitting at the head of a long conference table alongside the admiralty lawyers and the scientist. Sen. Kennedy is the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

As the experts pointed to four enlarged aerial photographs of the channel and surrounding water, Sen. Kennedy often nodded in agreement. He said that he thought it interesting that the Star and the Reader's Digest had published similar accounts questioning his swim back to Edgartown within one day of each other, more than 10 years after the accident. Sen. Kennedy declined to elaborate and his aides would not explain what he meant.

Sen. Kennedy's participation raised the question of why the managers of his campaign, which has been suffering more than he expected from Chappaquiddick, decided to draw attention to the issue. The technical briefing, as the campaign office termed it, was the second in two days on Chappaquiddick. The earlier briefing dealt with the Reader's Digest report (JHT, Jan. 16).

Kennedy aides said late yesterday that, after it became apparent that the Star was dealing in "alleged scientific information," campaign advisers decided that Sen. Kennedy would combat such data with his own scientific experts.

A Kennedy adviser attributed the intensity of the effort to discredit

the Star's account to the fact that the story was one of a series that Kennedy aides believed would challenge more of Sen. Kennedy's explanation. It was also apparent that the Kennedy camp believed that it had caught a critic in an error and that this gave it the opportunity to deal with the issue aggressively and positively.

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A Kennedy adviser attributed the intensity of the effort to discredit

Judge Broadens Coverage of Medicaid for Abortions

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — A judge yesterday declared unconstitutional the controversial legislation that severely restricts federal financing for abortions for indigent women.

The judge, John Dooling Jr. of Federal District Court in Brooklyn, ordered that officials resume authorizing the expenditure of Medicaid funds to help pay for "medically necessary abortions provided by duly certified providers."

To provide time for an appeal to be filed, Judge Dooling delayed enforcement of his judgment for 30 days. An appeal to the Supreme Court was immediately announced by the Justice Department.

In his decision, Judge Dooling defined medically necessary abortions as those "that are necessary in the professional judgment of the pregnant woman's attending physician, exercised in the light of all factors, physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman's age, relevant to the health-related well-being of the pregnant woman."

The current version of the legislation he struck down, known as the Hyde Amendment, permits federal payments for abortions only in cases in which a woman's life would be endangered if the fetus were carried to full term or where a pregnancy has resulted from an incident of rape or incest that has been promptly reported.

If the Dooling decision is allowed to stand, it will have a major social, economic and political effect. For this reason the ruling had been anxiously awaited by both sides in the bitter controversy over the abortion issue.

If his order is upheld, the federal government will have to pay its share in all the states, and the states must offer the service and pay their share," said Rhonda Copelon of the Center for Constitutional Rights, who was a key attorney on the pro-abortion side.

The court recently announced

that it would hear arguments on a ruling by a federal district court in Illinois, which, last April, declared the Hyde Amendment unconstitutional but did not order the government to stop implementing it.

Gerald Bodell, an attorney for several persons who had intervened in the case on behalf of the Hyde Amendment, said, "There is no basis in the Constitution that would justify this ruling."

While the Supreme Court in 1973 extensively broadened the general rights of women to have abortions,

the court, in 1977, reduced the obligations of states to finance the operations.

"The same issues were involved in our case," Mr. Bodell said, explaining why he felt that Judge Dooling had not acted in accord with the latest court decisions on the obligations of government entities to finance abortions.

Those represented by Mr. Bodell in the case were Rep. Henry Hyde, the Illinois Republican for whom the Hyde Amendment is named; Sen. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., and fur-

mer Sen. James Buckley, R-Con-N.Y.

The class-action suit had been filed against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1976 by Planned Parenthood in behalf of a Brooklyn woman, Cora McCrae, who had been refused Medicaid funds for an abortion.

In his ruling, the judge held: "To deny necessary medical assistance for the lawful and medically necessary procedure of abortion is to violate the pregnant woman's First and Fifth Amendment rights."

U.S. Commission Gloomy on Rights in '79

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — The Civil Rights Commission, in a somewhat gloomy report, yesterday labeled 1979 a year of drift in civil rights, relieved occasionally by positive initiatives.

The commission, headed by former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur Flemming, said that 25 years after the Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation, nearly half of all minority-group schoolchildren remain in "racially isolated schools." And Congress, through anti-housing and other legislative riders, has prevented federal agencies from taking action to offset this.

The commission also said that "housing discrimination remains widespread throughout the United States," with a "grim pattern indicating that minority families and those headed by women pay disproportionately high costs for flawed, deteriorating and overcrowded housing."

It was particularly critical of the Carter administration and Congress for providing funds for only about 257,000 new subsidized rental units for the poor in the current fiscal year. The commission said the 1968 Federal Housing Act set a goal of 600,000 units a year, which has never been met.

The commission also said employment rates for minority-group members and women still lagged significantly behind those of white men.

"During the third quarter of 1979 the unemployment rate for black males 20 and over was 8.3 percent and 5.5 percent for Hispanics compared with 3.3 percent for white males," it said.

"The 1960s brought us good laws," said the commission in issuing its report on the 51st anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., "and they were en-

hanced in the 1970s by strong judicial decisions.

"Yet the lack of enforcement by the executive branch of government, the weakening of good legislation by Congress and the diminishing will and vision on the part of many Americans are discouraging."

While it saw relatively little progress in most areas, the commission said there were some hopeful rulings and developments.

In housing, it cited administrative support for beefing up federal anti-discrimination laws. In education, it praised a Supreme Court ruling upholding findings of intentional segregation by the Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, school systems; defeat of a proposed constitutional amendment against school busing; and of several other attempts in Congress to further restrict federal agencies' efforts to foster desegregation, and the elevation of the director of the Office for Civil Rights to the status of an assistant secretary in the new Department of Education.

The commission concluded: "Segregated school systems will continue to operate in many communities [and] widespread discrimination in employment [and] housing will continue into the '80s' unless enforcement efforts are considerably strengthened."

Icelandic Party Gets Cabinet Bid

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 16 (UPI) —

President Kristjan Eldjarn asked the People's Alliance party yesterday to try to form a new government, the third attempt since the general elections early last month.

Both Geir Hallgrímsson of the Conservative Party and Steingrímur Hermannsson, the Progressive Party leader, have failed to form a coalition government since the elections, which gave the Progressives the greatest gains in Parliament.

The People's Alliance, led by Ludvík Jósepsson, has never headed a government.

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Officials Uncertain of Recovery

Tito's Health Stable; Military 'Vigilant'

By Ruth E. Gruber
BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (UPI) — President Tito's condition appeared to have stabilized today, but the armed forces were observing "heightened vigilance" and a senior diplomat said that officials would not make predictions on his health.

A medical bulletin said that Marshal Tito, 87, had not suffered any "greater difficulties" related to the circulatory blockage in his left leg and that "on the whole [his] general condition is better."

A senior Yugoslav diplomat said, however, that officials had advised him not to leave on a planned vacation next week as it was not known whether Marshal Tito's condition would worsen. "After all, he is 87," the diplomat said.

Marshal Tito underwent surgery on his left leg over the weekend but,

despite a temporary improvement, doctors said that the operation, believed to be bypass surgery for an apparent blood clot in the leg, had not been a success.

There was no word as to whether another bypass operation or an amputation would be attempted.

Special Duty

Meanwhile, well-informed Yugoslav sources said that the armed forces were in a state of "heightened vigilance" — short of a general alert, but involving 24-hour special duty.

The sources said also that citizens and especially army reservists were being told to be "vigilant" and not to travel unless necessary.

They said that meetings were being held at workplaces to brief workers on the international situation — including the events in Af-

ghanistan — and their consequences for Yugoslavia, as well as on the president's illness.

A statement issued yesterday after an emergency session of the Communist Party Central Committee declared that all Yugoslavs must unite to face the future.

'Obvious Concern'

"There is obvious concern," a senior Western diplomat said. "Concern over Tito's health with the coincidence of concern over Afghanistan. And, as in any country, the normal contingency precautions are being implemented."

"Tito, of course, could recover and be back at work in a couple of weeks. But in the meantime, if the government didn't take the actions they are taking, they would be derelict in their duties."

Diplomatic sources also said that they had been advised that Yugoslav officials would not attend diplomatic receptions or other such functions until further notice. Brief daily medical bulletins have been the only official source of news on Marshal Tito's condition.

Tass Denies Threat

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (AP) — Tass denied today that Yugoslavia faced any Soviet threat, despite what it called the two countries' "differences in approach" to some world issues.

A Tass commentary entitled "A New Bluff" attacked what it called "truly fantastic concoctions" in the Western press "trying to ascribe to the Soviet Union some anti-Yugoslav intentions."

Tass said that such claims were "crude, provocative and false," and that "relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples are marked by profound friendliness."

Yugoslavia underlined its independent stand Monday by supporting the UN resolution that called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

He noted that the Book of Gen-



STOP THIEF — Some of the 16 new gates installed in the Paris Metro intended to stop gate-crashing, practiced by 2.5 percent of the 4 million passengers the subway system carries each day. Officials say this is not so much for the money to be gained, but for the principle.

Regime to Ask for Vote of Confidence

3 Members of Belgian Coalition Ousted

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (UPI) — The government coalition today split over the devolution issue and Premier Wilfried Martens asked King Baudouin to dismiss two ministers

and a secretary of state. The king accepted his request, a court announcement said.

The three were members of the Brussels French-speakers Front

(FDF), which demanded equal status for the capital as a third region in a federal-type Belgium, along with Dutch-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia.

A government spokesman said the three FDF members had withdrawn their earlier agreement with a government project for the next step in the devolution program.

Mr. Martens, whose coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and FDF took the oath of office in April last year, was received by King Baudouin this afternoon.

Deputy Premier Willy Claes told Parliament the government would make a statement before the Chamber of Representatives tomorrow to ask for a vote of confidence. This indicated that it did not plan to resign as a whole.

Both the Christian Democrat and Socialist parties are organized in autonomous Flemish and French-speaking factions.

The three FDF members made it clear they had not resigned of their own free will. "We have been ousted," a spokesman for External Trade Minister Lucien Outers said.

Drug Probe Hits 23 U.S. Airmen

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 16 (AP) — Twenty-three security police at the North American Air Defense Command were stripped of security clearances and transferred to other details as a result of a drug inquiry, Air Force officials said yesterday.

A NORAD spokesman said that the Air Force's Office of Special Investigations had investigated allegations of use of LSD, cocaine, marijuana and amphetamines by about 40 military personnel at NORAD's top-secret Cheyenne Mountain facility, where electronic equipment is used to track air traffic over the continent. Another 60 persons had been investigated at Peterson Air Force Base, to which NORAD is attached.

None Has Enough Votes

Defeated Indian Parties Seek to Form Opposition

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Demoralized and fragmented, the opposition parties in India are trying to consolidate what is left of their strength in Parliament to put up an effective opposition to the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

With her party having taken two-thirds of the 525 seats in the lower house of Parliament in the recent elections, none of the opposition groups has enough members to gain the status of an official opposition.

For this a party must have 10 percent of the total, or 53 seats. The largest opposition group, the Lok Dal of former Prime Minister Charan Singh, has 41. The Janata Party, which displaced Mrs. Gandhi's government in the 1977 elections, has 31.

According to political analysts, Mrs. Gandhi owes her victory largely to the division of opposition votes among the Janata, Lok Dal and Congress parties.

In at least 100 districts, her winning candidates polled only one-third of the votes cast. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I (for Indira) got only 42 percent of the total votes and yet won nearly 70 percent of the seats. A similar pattern prevailed in every election until 1977 when the opposition united against her Congress Party and won overwhelmingly.

The call for "unity and cooperation" between the democratic elements in the opposition camp was made almost immediately after the election by Mr. Singh, who said that unity was essential now for preserving the democratic system.

"All of us, perhaps, have to learn from experience," Mr. Singh said. "It is not late even now to try for a unity of democratic elements within the old undivided Janata Party."

Based on Shared Ideals in

social, cultural, economic and political issues.

The response from the opposition groups has been enthusiastic. The leaders of the Janata Party contemptuously dismissed the appeal. They are angry at Mr. Singh for having taken up the Janata Party banner to become prime minister.

The group most severely criticized by Mrs. Gandhi's victory was the Congress Party, led by Indira Gandhi's father, Jawahar Lal Nehru, who broke with her. Devesh Chandra, former chief minister of Uttar Pradesh and the leader of the group, said that the election results gave his group only 13 seats.

He said that Mrs. Gandhi's victory was the real Congress Party's victory. He suggested that his plan was to remain or be merged with Gandhi's group.

Bhutto's Kin Sifted

Under House Arrest

KARACHI, Pakistan (UPI) — The wife of a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, was arrested today after President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq canceled general elections.

Benazir Bhutto, who has been in the last two-and-a-half-hour party founded by Bhutto's father, executed last April.

U.S. Wants to Rework Pact with U.K., Aide Says

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP) — A key White House aide said yesterday that the Carter administration wants to rework the controversial Bermuda-2 agreement to make air services between the United States and the United Kingdom more competitive.

Simon Lazarus, associate director of the White House domestic policy staff, said the United States would begin pressing later this month for major changes in the agreement to allow more American carriers to fly nonstop to Britain from more U.S. cities and to give the airlines more freedom to set their own prices without government interference.

Consultations on the agreement are scheduled to begin later this month in London, Mr. Lazarus noted in a speech to the International Aviation Club.

Provisions of Bermuda-2, the 1978 agreement that was the first major air-services bilateral pact signed by the Carter administration, have been denounced in the last couple of years for failing to promote the kind of competitive in-

ternational aviation policy that it had supported. For example, Washington has not signed agreements with other countries to allow U.S. airlines to fly to many cities that the U.S. could go to, the U.S.-U.K. agreement most routes to just one airline.

In his remarks yesterday, Mr. Lazarus, who makes recommendations to the president on international trade matters, said that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher shared Mr. Carter's convictions about free government intervention.

He quoted statements she had made about her belief that there can be no liberty unless there is economic liberty, and her preference for policies "based on competition and fair competition."

"We doubt that there is any where the case for implementing this shared philosophy is more clear than the case of air service between Great Britain and the United States," Mr. Lazarus said.

Obituaries

Anne Fogarty, U.S. Fashion Designer

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Anne Fogarty, 60, the fashion designer who helped start and became identified with a young American look, died yesterday of a heart attack in her apartment.

A generation of women who grew up in the 1950s remember her tiny-waisted, full-skirted dresses, propped with as many as a dozen petticoats, as among the most beautiful styles that they ever wore. They were romantic feminine clothes that were favorites of the young until the chemise was introduced in 1957 and put an end to the frivolous paper doll silhouette.

"She changed the course of junior dressing," said Cathy di Montezemolo, who covered young fashions for Vogue magazine during that time. Mrs. di Montezemolo is now fashion director and a vice president of Lord & Taylor. "She didn't talk down to young people and she bred a whole host of imitators."

Her big success came when she moved to Margaret Dreyer in 1950, where she remained until 1957. She was one of the designers tapped by Dorothy Shaver, the president of Lord & Taylor, to promote the American look.

\$25,000 a Day

"The clothes sold well from the beginning," said Jeanne Saxer Eddy, then buyer for the store's Young New Yorker shop, which carried the clothes. "We regularly sold \$5,000 worth of her dresses a day, with \$35 a typical price. But after Life magazine did a feature on the clothes, sales jumped to \$25,000 a day and there were lines from the elevators to the fitting rooms."

On a trip to Europe, the two women attracted attention with

their crinoline dresses, said Mrs. Eddy, who now owns a fashion shop in New York. "It was the first exposure of a lot of Europeans, from Ireland to Italy, with American design," she said. "Everybody wanted to know how we packed those petticoats. We each carried big circular bags and, when we had to open them at customs, all the crinolines popped out."

The source for the Fogarty clothes was Dior's New Look, but the designer interpreted it in less serious fabrics such as this printed cotton, denim and linen, and used less complicated construction to make it a style for the young.

Benjamin Palencia

MADRID, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Benjamin Palencia, 86, one of Spain's most innovative landscape artists, died today of a heart attack, his family announced.

Mr. Palencia began painting at the age of 7 against the wishes of his family. With the aid of an uncle, he left his native Albacete for Madrid, where he quickly established a reputation as an original talent.

After early exhibitions in Madrid, Berlin and New York, he spent the civil war of the late 1930s close to the fighting front in the Spanish capital, not painting.

"I paint landscapes because, after the civil war, I decided to abandon man for nature," he explained later.

In 1951, Mr. Palencia won the gold medal at the Hispano-American Art Biennial and in 1973 was elected to Madrid's Academia de Bellas Artes. He was acclaimed for having made nature brighter and happier.

Felix J. Bilgrey

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Felix J. Bilgrey, 55, an executive and lawyer who was a leader in the fight against film censorship for nearly three decades, died on Saturday at his home in Manhattan after a long illness.

Mr. Bilgrey devoted much of his career with the Times Film Corp. to fighting efforts by state and local authorities to censor or bar certain motion pictures. He was vice president and general counsel of the company at the time of his death.

In 1955 he took part in a case in

which a 17th-century Massachusetts censorship law was overruled. Two years later, working with Abner Mikva, now a U.S. Supreme Court judge in Washington, he persuaded the Supreme Court to reverse a ban by the city of Chicago on "The Game of Love," based on a story by the French author Colette.

One of Mr. Bilgrey's major efforts, although not successful, was made in 1961 when he represented the Times Film Corp. in a case involving the movie "Don Juan" in which the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Chicago's censorship board, holding that freedom of expression was not an absolute right.

Herbert Olivecrona
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16 (AP) — Herbert Olivecrona, 88, a Swedish brain surgeon, died yesterday.

His active career Dr. Olivecrona performed about 10,000 brain operations. His contributions to the field of neurosurgery were considered of extraordinary significance.

U.S. Drug Links To Liver Damage

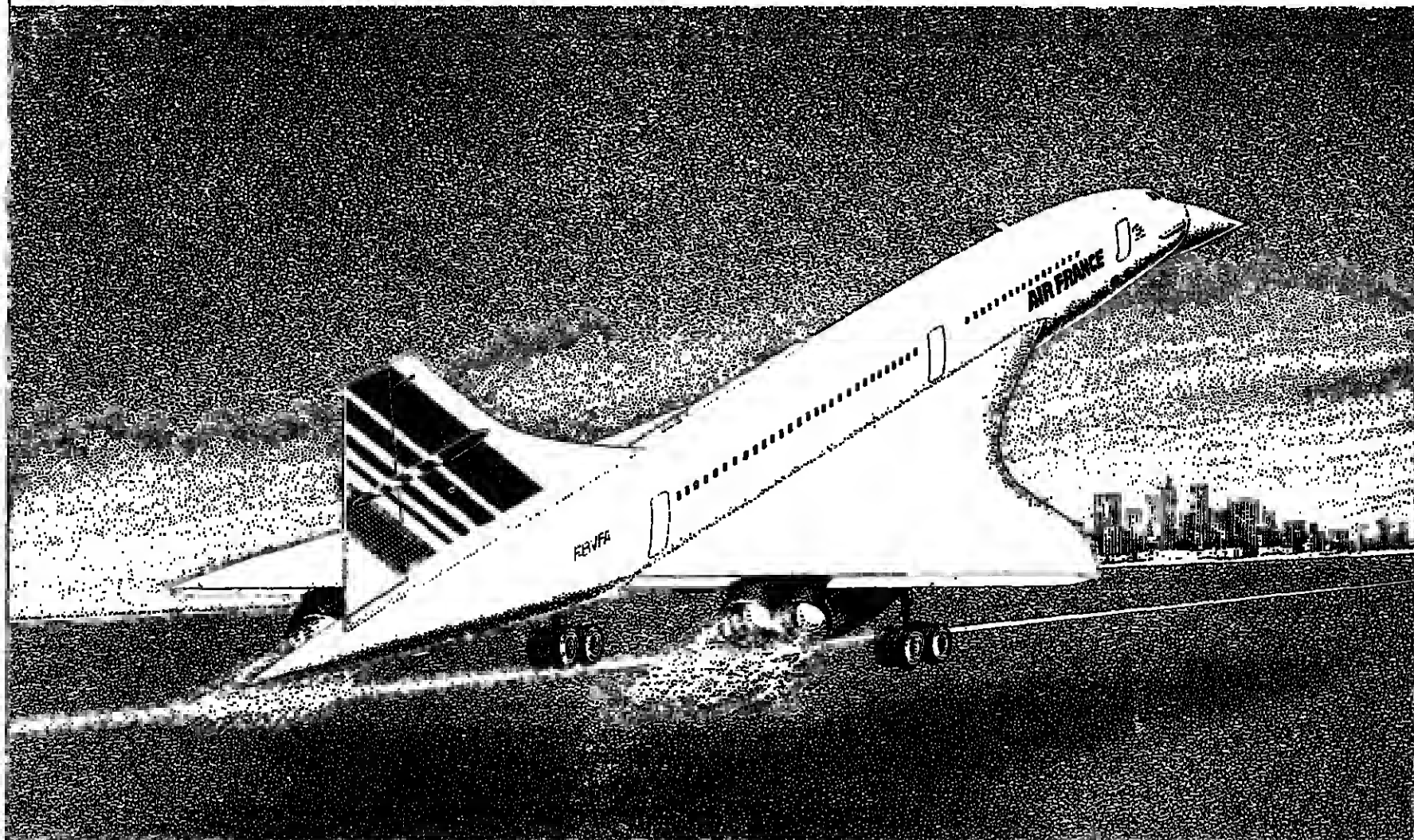
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — Selacryl, a prescription drug designed to treat high blood pressure and reduce fluid retention, was called yesterday because of a possible link to liver damage.

The drug, which was approved by the Food and Drug Administration last May, has been used by 300,000 persons in the United States. The FDA said that the company, Smith, Kline and French of Philadelphia, showed 52 cases of liver damage, including 30 cases of death, and five deaths.

The agency said that it was possible to determine "whether deaths resulted from the drug or from other possible causes such as viral hepatitis or acute alcoholism."

But the manufacturer said that U.S. sales and conducted a recall of the drug pending investigation. The drug is used in other countries, including France, West Germany and

L'efficacité.



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The Real World

The question now is whether events in Afghanistan have overtaken the policy the administration has been applying in Iran since the hostages were seized on Nov. 4.

That policy, one of graduated pressure, made sense while Iran was isolated (not even Moscow supported its seizure of U.S. diplomats) and while the security and integrity of Iran itself were not directly at stake. But Iran is no longer isolated: the Soviet Union, seeking to escape the diplomatic condemnation that its invasion of Afghanistan has reaped, is eagerly putting itself forward as the protector of Iran against U.S.-sponsored pressures, political and economic now and possibly military later. And Iran is not secure: the local Soviet-controlled Communist Party (Tudeh) has been gaining ground and may now be better positioned than any other Iranian political group to capitalize on chaos and fragmentation. The Red Army, which previously sat only on Iran's northern border, now sits on its eastern border in Afghanistan as well. Iran itself has no army to speak of.

Pre-Afghanistan, it made sense, or so we have felt, that the chief U.S. goal was to win the release of the hostages — and by so doing to demonstrate U.S. determination. It was in that spirit that the United States first reacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, treating it as yet one more reason why Iranians should promptly resolve the hostage question: the better to face the danger of Soviet power. Precisely because Afghanistan has made that danger more real, however, the administration may have to rethink its policy and accept as its new priority the preservation of the independence and integrity of Iran. For the disintegration of Iran or its takeover by communists or its invasion by Russians summoned by those communists

would be a disaster of a magnitude surpassing anything that has happened so far, including the kidnapping of the diplomats.

The sanctions came along on the old pre-Afghanistan track. But if the preservation of Iranian independence is accepted as the post-Afghanistan priority, they may have to be reviewed. Iranians can hardly be expected to take seriously U.S. solicitude for their security against a Soviet threat if at the same time the United States is leading a broad campaign to throttle the Iranian economy. To the extent that such a campaign succeeds, moreover, it may merely soften up Iran more for the communists. Surely there are Iranians with no illusions as to where the true threat to their country lies. But they will have trouble identifying with the United States in a context where the administration is leading a sanctions squeeze. As for the hostages, a U.S. showing of respect for Iran's security might do as much for them — certainly it would do no less — as a continued tightening of the screws.

We are talking here strictly of the economic sanctions issue. There is no question of returning the Shah or of acquiescing in any of those recommended anti-U.S. festivals, called tribunals or whatever, to be conducted by Ayatollah Khomeini. The issue is what will in fact serve U.S. interests. If the administration, having charged up the hill on sanctions, were to back down now, Soviet propagandists — not to speak of some of Mr. Carter's political rivals — would have a heyday. The test of policy, however, is not whether it fits past projections, but whether it responds to the real world. Afghanistan is the real world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A UN Scorecard

It was a wonderfully revealing vote when the UN General Assembly finally got around to deploring the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The self-styled "natural ally" of the Third World was all but buried in the Monday roll call; no less than 104 countries joined in the condemnation, as against 18 nays, with 30 abstaining or not voting. But what was fascinating was the way the minority defined, by its votes, its almost precise degree of dependence on Soviet largesse, or fear of Soviet legions. The dissenters ranged themselves as follows:

The Soviet Bloc and Its Clients
(Voting Against)

The Bloc: the Soviet Union, with Byelorussia and the Ukraine, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam.

The Clients: Angola, Ethiopia, Grenada, Mozambique, Southern Yemen.

The Anxious Neutrals
(Abstaining)

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia.

The Calculating Neutral
(Also abstaining)

India

The Confused, the Brave and the Outcast
(Absent or Not Voting)

Bhutan, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Libya, Romania, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, the Sudan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Primary for Iowa

Repeat three times: Iowa does not have a presidential primary on Jan. 21, 1980.

What Iowa will hold at 8 p.m. next Monday are 2,530 precinct caucuses throughout the state. Both Democrats and Republicans will hold their meetings at the same time, in different places.

After all the Harris and Gallup reports on who's moving and who's slipping, Iowa will be the first real live test of actual voters making a decision on the candidates. And as such, the Iowa results will be analyzed, scrutinized and postmortemized for at least two weeks, or until everybody can get to New Hampshire (which is the first presidential primary).

In 1976, only about 7 percent of the Democrats and 4 percent of the Republicans turned out for the Iowa caucuses. Unlike a primary, where participation amounts to quickly casting a secret ballot for your favorite candidate, a caucus requires both an investment of hours and a semipublic declaration of choice. This means that everyone else who attends the caucus in your precinct can determine which candidate you are supporting (just as you can see whom they are supporting).

Promptly at 8:30 p.m., in a given precinct, those Democrats who support President Carter will go to one corner of the meeting room. Sen. Edward Kennedy's supporters will go to a separate corner. Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown's to a third corner, and the

undecided voters to a fourth corner. Then the counting begins. Any candidate or group with more than 15 percent of those at the meeting is entitled to at least one delegate. (The number of delegates is apportioned to each precinct based upon the number of votes cast in the precinct for the party's nominee in the last gubernatorial election.)

There will occur some swapping and switching after the first count. If a candidate's supporters do not have the necessary 15 percent, they might try to strike a deal with the uncommitted bloc to get one of its places for the county convention. The precinct meetings are only a first step in a six-month process — precinct to county to district — that will culminate in the state convention in June.

The candidates and their campaigns in Iowa face a major organizational job: to motivate, identify and inform their voters, and to convince them of the importance of spending a couple of hours in a school or a library on a cold night in January. Much romanticizing has been done about the "grass-roots" activity in presidential campaigns: but in Iowa, a committed, competent "grass root" is worth more than the most creative, colorful television advertising campaign. Just because it's a caucus and not a primary.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 17, 1905

LONDON — The worst weather of the present winter was experienced all over the country yesterday. Sleet covered London's roads and pavements with a glassy mantle. Pedestrians fell and slid about, and horses struggled pathetically to get a foothold. Vehicles could only proceed at a crawl, and fallen horses were common. An outbreak of fire at some storerooms and stables in Leopard's Court, behind Gray's Inn Road, was discovered at the most slippery period of the day. Through the ice-covered streets, a dozen fire engines tried unsuccessfully to reach the scene, while police and staidmen got the seven horses stalled in the burning building out in safety.

Fifty Years Ago

January 17, 1930

NEW YORK — A history of the United States in 500 or fewer words will be written by former President Calvin Coolidge and engraved beside the colossal figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt in the precipitous cliff of Rushmore Mountain in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The words will be engraved five or more inches deep and may be legible miles away. Scientists estimate that the monument and words will endure 5,000 centuries. An appropriation from Congress of \$250,000, to be matched by an equal sum from other sources, has assured the completion of the project. Mr. Coolidge spent his last vacation as the nation's chief executive in the Black Hills.



'Let's Give His Teeth Back or Put Him Out of His Misery.'

'Just Call Me Anatol'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatol Dobrynin, has been in Washington since 1962 and had experienced many crises. Throughout, he had maintained a relationship of personal confidence with the senior official. He hoped to do the same with the new [Nixon] administration, whatever the fluctuations of official relations. He missed that great opportunity had been lost in Soviet-U.S. relations, especially between 1959 and 1963.

As to his affability, there can be no doubt. No ambassador in town can match his ability to peddle outrageous nonsense with such a smiling countenance. His influence, however, is open to question, and so is Washington's established preference for dealing with the Soviet Union through Dobrynin rather than through the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Dobrynin was undoubtedly consulted about the Soviet move into Afghanistan. He left his suddenly on Dec. 10, shortly before the Red Army crossed the Afghan border. He canceled a dinner in his honor at the Argentine Embassy on Dec. 14 and another at the home of Lloyd Cutler, the White House counselor, on Dec. 18 — with the excuse that he was going home for a medical checkup.

The argument for dealing with him here is that he has been around Washington since the Kennedy administration, knows the temper of this country, is well acquainted on Capitol Hill, reports accurately, and has easy access to the Soviet Politburo, or at least to a member. This is at least the theory.

Nobody here knows, of course, what he thought the reaction of the United States would be to the planned invasion of Afghanistan, though this was clearly predictable, or whether he told his colleagues of the likely consequences on U.S.-Soviet relations. But in any event, he either misled them or had no influence on their decision.

This is not to suggest that Dobrynin or any other Soviet ambassador is responsible for the acts of his government, but merely in question the wisdom of filtering U.S. messages to Moscow through him. He is better than most Soviet ambassadors, but like the rest of them, he is suspected here of telling his bosses what they want to hear, and there can be no doubt that he is a dedicated advocate of a Soviet system that is out to do the United States harm.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger recalls in his book "White House Years" his first meeting with Dobrynin on Feb. 14, 1969, in a bedroom of the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street when Dobrynin was not well. It tells us something about the ambassador's privileged position in Washington. "Dobrynin greeted me," Kissinger reports, "with smiling watchful eyes and the bluff confident manner of one who has taken the measure of his share of senior U.S. officials in his day. He suggested that since we would work together closely we call each other by our first names. From then on, he was 'Anatol' and I was 'Henry'."

"He told me he had been in Washington since 1962 and had experienced many crises. Throughout, he had maintained a relationship of personal confidence with the senior official. He hoped to do the same with the new [Nixon] administration, whatever the fluctuations of official relations. He missed that great opportunity had been lost in Soviet-U.S. relations, especially between 1959 and 1963."

"I told Dobrynin," Kissinger added, "that the Nixon administration was prepared to relax tensions on the basis of reciprocity. But we did not believe these tensions were due to misunderstandings. They arose from real causes, which had to be dealt with if real progress were to be made."

"Dobrynin's mention of the 1959-63 period as a lost opportunity, I pointed out, was bound to sound strange to American ears. That was, after all, the time of two Berlin ultimatums, Khrushchev's brutal behavior toward [President] Kennedy in Vienna, the Cuban missile crisis, and the Soviet Union's unilateral breach of the moratorium on nuclear testing."

That's about as far as Dobrynin ever goes. No doubt he has been useful in stopping some impulsive and ill-informed actions by his government — all secretaries of state since Dean Rusk have testified that on occasion he has been helpful — but there is something wrong with this buddy-buddy diplomacy, and the latest to complain about it was Malcolm Toon, who recently retired as U.S. ambassador in Moscow, complaining ruefully and even bitterly that he felt vaguely abandoned by his superiors in Washington, while they conducted their business with Dobrynin.

Nevertheless, the Carter administration continued this special relationship right up until the day Dobrynin left for Moscow, and when he returns, if he does, he undoubtedly will be smiling as usual and protesting that we have "misunderstood" his government again, since it was merely trying to help out a neighbor in trouble.

We are told now that President Carter has learned an important lesson through the shock of Afghanistan, and that we will be seeing many changes: higher defense budgets, new military installations in the Middle East, and a new "Carter doctrine" to contain the expansion of Soviet power from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

All this will take a great deal of time, and probably more cooperation from the allies and the neutrals than seems likely at the moment, but a new diplomacy could be introduced without delay. It could begin on 16th Street for example by getting U.S. diplomacy out of the drawing rooms and into more traditional channels, and by reviving that humane and tolerant skepticism which is the mark of a trained professional diplomat.

Also, how strongly should those who do not care about voting be encouraged to vote? Do we want those who are not interested in issues and events to decide elections (any more than we want only those with a special interest to do so)? Perhaps our task is not to make the mechanics of voting easier but rather to encourage the electorate to take an educated interest in government affairs and to recognize the responsibility that we all have to keep U.S. democratic institutions functioning successfully.

BILL SELVIDGE

These brutal departures, these violations of what had been thought to be the conventions of détente, as well as of Moscow's self-interest — why drive China and the United States closer together? Why confirm the trend to increased U.S. military spending? — are what startled Carter and many other Americans. Even those who had long warned of increasing Soviet military strength, for example, had usually predicted its employment for political "blackmail" purposes rather than its flagrant use for territorial expansion.

ATHENS.

Keeping Nuclear Lid On the Subcontinent

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — It now looks certain that the White House will decide not to cut off U.S. supplies of enriched uranium to India's Tarapur reactor near Bombay. The provisions of the heavy-handed 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act demand a suspension by March unless the president seeks a waiver.

The reasons for the White House decision, however, have less to do with new perceptions about the counterproductiveness of present U.S. policy toward India than the new political realities of the subcontinent.

If Pakistan is to be armed, to withstand Soviet pressure in Afghanistan, then there is no longer the leverage on Pakistan, provided by the U.S. arms embargo, to persuade it not to explode its own nuclear device.

If the United States is taking the risk of Pakistan, then it is important to reassure India that it is necessary to continue to supply enriched uranium, even though India will not accept the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors at Tarapur or sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Tortured Logic

Such is the tortured logic of non-proliferation policy. It is said that the White House has to come to the right decision for India by such a winding route. The cutoff to Tarapur, if it happened, would have the reverse effect than the one intended. It would encourage India to develop its own large-scale reprocessing facilities, which would take India one step nearer a nuclear-bomb production line.

The Afghanistan connection, however, has a less useful end result. President Carter's decision to suspend the ratification procedures for the strategic arms limitation treaty because of the Soviet intervention, means that there is little chance now of persuading India to agree to the inspection of all its nuclear facilities and to make a promise to forgo nuclear weapons.

The Indians have always argued that they will only agree formally to limit their own nuclear potential if the big powers are making progress themselves. A strategic arms treaty and a comprehensive test ban treaty were important yardsticks.

At the same time, as U.S. non-proliferation policy toward India and Pakistan is hitting rough water, the worldwide nuclear trade of the last two years is about to come to an end. Next month, the cumbersome named International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) will present its conclusions. For more than two years, since it was launched by the Carter administration, more than 500 experts from 46 countries have been examining the political implications of the growth and proliferation of nuclear energy.

Keep Lid On

INFCE has to some extent been able to keep the lid on a situation that, at a time it was established, seemed to be rocketing out of control.

A Price of Force

By Tom Wicker

But to have been shocked by the Soviet move is not necessarily either to understand the calculations — whether of weakness or of strength — that lay behind it, or to know what it portends. But since in this case the restraints and norms of decency were deliberately shattered, it clearly cannot be excluded that the Russians might act that way again.

That fact has led, so far, mostly to discussion of what the United States should now do militarily — establish bases in the Middle East, increase the Pentagon budget, ship arms to Pakistan, unleash the CIA, and the like.

Response

A response incorporating at least some of those steps no doubt is necessary. But the danger is that an exclusively military response is not likely to be the right answer, and could well be the worst. It could not, for example, have much effect on the fundamental religious side now sweeping Islam, which is central to the crisis in Iran, and which surely played some part in the Soviet decision to move into Afghanistan. Nor would bases in the Middle East, or a decent deal to Yugoslavia, or a grim possibility that some analysis believe is foreshadowed by the sledgehammer use of force in Afghanistan.

Since foreign policy ultimately rests on domestic consent, one important point is that the polls show that the Americans so far clearly in support of Carter's policy of restraint. A Gallup Poll taken Jan. 4-6, after the invasion, found 2-to-1 backing for the president's handling of the Iranian crisis.

The same Gallup Poll, Carter leading 57 percent, Kennedy 37 percent, and Ford 6 percent, was taken Jan. 4-6, after the invasion, and found 53 percent specifically in support of the president's handling of the Iranian crisis. Reagan by 63 to 32 percent, President Ford by 57 percent, and Carter by 51 percent.

It might be argued that if we were taking more overt measures, the public would, too. Undoubtedly, for him includes support plan to increase military aid to Iran, and perhaps to seek a greater Eastern presence. But as the president's grain strategy for coping with a new perception of Soviet behavior is to show rather than to force, it is not clear that Americans are not for a warlike response — for war — in the Middle East, this evidence, they seem not to meet force with force, but force, if possible, by making political and economic price to even for the Russians to bear.

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Gold Surges to \$752.50

ON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Gold continued its rise today on European bull markets, ending at a record \$752.50 an ounce, up \$69 from its level below the \$700 mark.

Prices fell from \$750.50 in late trading in New York to \$745.50 yesterday. Commodity dealers said the market was heavily profit-taking near \$750.

AEG's Board Appoints Durr As Chairman

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Heinz Durr, presently chairman of Durr Industrie-Beteiligungs GmbH, was appointed managing board chairman of AEG-Telefunken, the second largest West German electrical group.

He replaces Walter Cipa, who announced in December that he would not renew his five-year contract expiring in August.

The announcement late yesterday was in conjunction with an extraordinary shareholders' meeting called to approve steps to save the ailing giant from bankruptcy (IHT, Jan. 16).

Mr. Durr, who was born in 1933, is a mechanical engineer and has been active in the family-owned business which has annual sales of about 500 million Deutsche marks.

Hans Friedrichs, a member of the managing board of Dresdner Bank, was elected supervisory board chairman of AEG.

Secret Talks On Gold Rise Held in U.S.

'Big Five' Conclude Action Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Finance Ministry and Treasury officials of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan held secret talks here earlier this week on the gold market situation and international monetary policy issues, the Treasury Department confirmed today.

While it apparently was decided that there was no need to take actions to counter the sharp increases in gold prices, U.S. officials so far have not disclosed any of the specifics of the discussions held by Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary policy, and officials of the finance ministries of the other "Big Five" countries at the announced meeting on Monday.

Treasury Secretary William Miller said yesterday that the United States would sell gold only when it feels that the price and time are appropriate. He said that it is not appropriate for the Washington to sell gold in the current "unsettled" market.

Diplomatic sources reported that other participants at the Monday meeting included Manfred Lahnstein, West Germany's state secretary for finance, and Takehiro Sogami, Japan's deputy minister for finance. The names of the U.K. and French participants were not immediately known.

The gold-price situation was reportedly one of many topics discussed. Participants said there was considerable discussion of the efforts to apply economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran. One European source said the West Germans stressed that they were cooperating with the United States on these fronts but wanted to do this quietly without "doing it on television."

The participants also discussed the proposed "substitution account" whereby the International Monetary Fund would issue assets denominated in special drawing rights in exchange for official holdings of dollars, apparently agreeing that a final accord might be reached at a scheduled finance ministers meeting in Hamburg in late April.

Shifts at Bank of England
LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Christopher McMahon was appointed deputy governor of the Bank of England, the Prime Minister's office reported today.

Mr. McMahon, who currently is a director, will replace Sir Jasper Hollom, who will be reappointed a director of the bank.

1st Chicago Corp. Said Restructuring Top Management

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — First Chicago Corp., which yesterday reported a decline of almost 50 percent in its net operating earnings in the fourth quarter, has restructured its top management and stripped its president of most of his authority, according to sources within the company.

In the fourth quarter, net operating earnings — income before securities transactions — dropped to \$17.6 million, or 44 cents a share, from \$33.3 million, or 84 cents a share, a year earlier. Net income after securities transactions amounted to \$18.3 million, down from \$32.7 million in the year-earlier period. For the year, net operating earnings dropped to \$115.5 million from \$131.4 million.

First Chicago officials attribute the company's poor performance to an unwillingness to increase its foreign lending and to an inability to increase its domestic lending to major corporations.

As part of the reorganization, Harvey Kapnick, the former chairman of Arthur Andersen & Co., the Chicago-based accounting firm, has been named chief operating officer. Mr. Kapnick joined First Chicago as vice chairman last month.

Richard Thomas continues as president but will become "assistant to the chairman." He has been relieved of his responsibilities for First Chicago's lending activities.

A source within the bank said management responsibilities had been more clearly defined as a result of the reorganization. At the pinnacle is a three-man management team composed of Robert Aboud, chairman and chief executive officer; Mr. Kapnick; and Edwin Yeo 3d, who has been named chief financial officer. One officer of the bank suggested that as a result of the changes Mr. Aboud may have to share a significant portion of his power with Mr. Kapnick.

Economic News Analysis Unrest Delaying U.S. Slump?

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — The U.S. economic outlook is undergoing a metamorphosis as a result of the apparent return of the Cold War with the Soviet Union and the threat to the security of the Mideast and its vast oil reserves.

Although events had been moving in that direction for months, the dramatic turn came with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Suddenly the talk on Wall Street, Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue has switched from recession, unemployment and a slowing inflation to rising defense spending, bigger budget deficits, another price push and the opportunities that may lie ahead in the stock market. In fact, doubts are rising whether there will be a recession this year.

While it is too early to incinerate all the computer printouts and recession forecasts for 1980, the government's Office of Management and Budget is plugging new numbers into the fiscal year 1981 budget that may reflect a faster arms buildup and a bigger federal deficit.

Total federal spending in the current fiscal year was put by Congress at \$547.6 billion. That number has already climbed to an estimated \$555 billion.

The probable total for the 1981 fiscal year has now gone up to \$615 billion, according to Joseph Pechman, director of the Brookings Institution's economic studies. But he cautions that the "heating up" of the Cold War may not even be reflected in the budget.

The budget deficit had been expected to drop to \$15 billion in fiscal 1981 from \$30 billion in the current year as a result of restraint in nondefense spending and increased tax revenues, spurred by the expected recovery late this year from the assumed mild recession. That deficit now looks too low, unless the recession is even slighter than was expected, or does not materialize, and the inflation worse. The current trend has further reduced the probability of a major tax cut in the coming year.

The actual swing from a quasi-peace to a quasi-war economy will be less dramatic or rapid than some Wall Street talk seems to imply. Franklin Lindsay, chairman of Itek Corp., a high-technology company involved in defense, cautions that even with a fairly rapid buildup in defense appropriations, "military systems are now so complex that it takes at least two or three years to put them online."

It could take a year or more for the expected rise

in new orders for airplanes, missiles and electronics to affect employment, Mr. Lindsay says.

"We already have the biggest backlog we have ever had," adds Mr. Lindsay who is worried that a rapid push by the Pentagon for more equipment could be "purely inflationary" as contractors hid against each other for skilled people.

In the near-term, however, he does not expect the arms buildup to have too dramatic an effect, although he sees a strong and steady rise in the years ahead. This is also the position taken by Richard Hovey, economist at Bache Halsey. "An arms race lasting for at least the next half-decade is probable," he says.

President Carter has already announced a five-year plan for lifting inflation-adjusted defense outlays by 4.5 percent a year. Political and economic analysts here and in Washington think that figure is now likely to rise to 5 percent or higher every year for the next five.

Since the tilt toward inflation has been accentuated, the dollar implications for defense spending are huge when combined with a 9 percent annual inflation rate. This could lift defense outlays from an estimated \$123.6 billion in the current fiscal year to \$243 billion in fiscal 1985.

The Effects
The effect, Mr. Hovey says, could be persistent difficulties in balancing the budget, a revitalization of the goods-producing sector of the economy and accelerated research and development in high-technology areas. Such expectations are already causing some major institutional investors, in Wall Street's jargon, to "increase their desired equity-ratios." The stock market is enjoying a good lift.

Heightened activity is evident as well in the rush to gold and silver and also for the metals required for an arms buildup — vanadium, molybdenum, titanium, nickel, copper, even steel.

Worries about interruptions in oil supplies could lead to faster stockpiling, a firming of oil prices and a postponement or elimination of the oil glut that Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, predicted only a month ago.

Probably the biggest change in the outlook is psychological. Where only yesterday everyone had been disheartened by the sluggish economy and the dim outlook, suddenly pulses have been quickened by the apparent return of the Cold War, which financial circles expect to be an economic elixir. But they are still counting on the Cold War's not becoming hot; that could spoil everything.

U.S. Output Rises Only 0.3% in '79

Industrial Performance Worse Since Recession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — U.S. industrial output rose 0.3 percent in 1979, the worst performance since the 9.1-percent drop in the 1974 recession, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities finished 1979 with a 0.3-percent gain for December, even though automobile output sagged to its lowest level in 4½ years, following declines of a revised 0.3 percent in November and 0.1 percent in October.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported business inventories rose 0.7 percent in November after a gain of 0.9 percent in October.

The December industrial production index stood at 152.2 percent of the 1967 average, up only 0.3 percent from a year earlier.

December's rise supported administration forecasts that the overall economy expanded during the final quarter to delay once again the onset of an anticipated recession.

Automobile output fell to an annual rate of 6.6 million units last month, off 6 percent from November and the slowest since May 1975, when output was at an annual rate of 6.6 million units.

Output of construction supplies fell 0.4 percent and was off 1.7 percent from a year earlier — mainly caused by a sharp plunge in homebuilding, a direct result of the Fed's tight-money policy.

However, business-equipment output rose 1 percent after a 0.2-percent rise in November and was up 4.2 percent from a year earlier. The Fed attributed the increase to higher production in the defense and space equipment industries.

U.S. Lifts World Grain Crop Forecast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — Grain production in the 1979-80 year is now expected to be 1.1 billion tons, up about 10 million tons from a forecast in December. Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

World crop is 3.6 percent higher than last year's record. Cereals of U.S. corn and rice accounted for most of the gain in the monthly forecast.

The department also said an increase in the Soviet Union's grain output is expected to be about 27 percent from what was counted on. The outlook attributed to President Carter's action of further shipments of grain.

Moreover, the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said yesterday that the partial grain embargo

Continental Oil Unveils New Style Offshore Rig

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

HOUSTON, Jan. 16 (NYT) — Continental Oil Co. unveiled today a new platform that will at least double the depth at which fields can be drilled.

The structure, called a tension leg, is anchored to the seabed by steel cables less than a foot in diameter. A technique that makes it possible to produce oil lying under the water.

TLP "points the way to the winning of oil in deep-territory which is at the heart of the oil business," P. Schmoor, chairman of a subsidiary in Britain. "It's the whole industry will want to know."

The new platform, which has under development for over a year, is to be built in a field in the North Sea in 1984.

Like most systems now in use, it does not rely on steel or concrete structures big enough to sit on the ocean floor. The only thing tying the bottom of the buoy-like structure with pilings driven into the seabed are the made of thin steel tubing.

It has seven partners on the including British National Petroleum and Gulf Oil, whose engineering with Conoco's on the job.

Its ability to plumb greater depths than the tension-leg platform is least theoretically, but it has moved to another level in the Hutton field is depleted since 1955.

Mr. Gregg, a Conoco project engineer, guessed in an interview that the cost of tens of millions of dollars instead of the tens of millions that would be if anyone ever attempted a current-type platform.

Conoco officials said that the cost is only slightly more economical.

Oil Output Rises in November

HOUSTON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — U.S. industrial production rose 1.5 percent in November, reversing a 2.9-percent decline in October, the statistics institute said today. The November index, after adjustment and excluding construction industry, was up 1.5 percent from November, 1978.

Labor Ministry reported that number of job-seekers rose 1.8 percent in December, seasonally adjusted from November to 1.37 million, bringing the jobless rate to 6.4 percent the work force.

But Data Shows Steady Quarterly Decline in Net Purchases

Non-U.S. Residents' Wall Street Trading Up Sharply

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ) — Foreign investors sharply increased their overall activity in U.S. stock markets through much of last year but the net result was a steady quarterly decline in their buying, according to an analysis of data covering the first three quarters by the Securities Industry Association.

Jeffrey Schaefer, SIA's research director, says "Foreign investors have been an important element in our market, accounting for 20 to 25 percent of the net purchases of stocks over the past five years. The 1979 data reinforce the idea that they are important factors in gross trading activity as well."

The total amount of trading done by foreigners rose from \$8.7 billion in the first quarter to \$9.7 billion in the second and to \$12.1 billion in the third. The quarterly average in 1978 was \$9.5 billion.

However, foreigners' net purchases dropped in the third quarter to \$201 million from \$352 million in the second quarter and \$684 million in the first. The nine-month total net purchases of \$1.24 billion compares to \$2.24 billion in all of 1978.

Dollar Correlation
Past SIA reviews have noted a good correlation between the fate of the dollar and foreign purchases of U.S. stocks. Periods of dollar weakness generally have been accompanied by caution among investors abroad and the dollar was particularly weak in the third quarter.

Broken down by regions, Europeans were generally net sellers in the third quarter while Canadians and Asians were net buyers. Middle East oil-exporting countries, included in the Asian data, continued to be net buyers but in diminishing amounts.

"Middle East investors have consistently reduced their net purchases of U.S. equities since 1976," Mr. Schaefer says. Last year, they were

net buyers of \$272 million in the first quarter, \$83 million in the second and \$78 million in the third, for a nine-month total of \$433 million. By comparison, they were net buyers of nearly \$1.5 billion in the first nine months of 1976, \$1.1 billion in the comparable nine months of 1977 and \$626 million in like-1978.

The heaviest selling in the third quarter came from Swiss investors, who were net sellers of \$303 million after being net buyers of \$1 million in the second quarter and \$30 million in the first. Joining the Swiss as net sellers were Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany. Investors in the Netherlands, United Kingdom and France were net buyers in the third quarter. But sales exceeded purchases by \$197 million in these European countries as a whole.

Canadian investors increased their net buying in the third quarter

to \$253 million from \$110 million in the second quarter and \$58 million in the first.

Japanese investors scaled down their net buying to \$31 million in the third quarter from \$38 million in the second quarter and \$118 million in the first.

The most striking change in investment flows from abroad occurred in U.S. Treasury issues, where net buying surged to \$2.7 billion in the third quarter after net sales of \$34 million in the second. The biggest change was by the Swiss, who added \$914 million of Treasury issues in the third quarter after being buyers of only \$46 million in the second quarter. This increase may have been due to attempts by the Swiss to restrain the U.S. rise, Mr. Schaefer says.

U.S. investors, meanwhile, were net buyers of \$338 million of foreign stocks in the third quarter, after being net sellers of \$62 million in the second, according to Treasury data. Most of the increase was represented by investments in Canadian stocks.

NYSE Mixed in 2d-Most-Active Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — New York Stock Exchange prices suffered a bout of profit-taking in late trading today and prices ended mixed in the second-heaviest turnover on record.

Analysts said prices were due for a correction after recent strength and that late price weakness in the dollar, silver and gold provided an excuse for some selling.

Volume rose to about 67.7 million shares. The heaviest trading so far occurred Oct. 10, 1979 when 81.62 million shares changed hands.

Rischbieter Quits Brazil Cabinet
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16 (Reuters) — Brazil's Planning Ministry Antonio Delfim Netto is now firmly in charge of the national economy following the resignation yesterday of Finance Minister Carlos Rischbieter, international banking sources said.

No official announcement has been made on who will succeed Mr. Rischbieter. The sources indicated that his resignation would not have any effect on international bankers' view of Brazil, except for the consolidation of Mr. Delfim's control.

Mr. Delfim has stated publicly he expects foreign trade to be balanced this year after an estimated \$3-billion deficit last year. Mr. Rischbieter said last week that if the current trends were not reversed, Brazil could post a \$3-to-\$4 billion trade deficit this year.

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WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

Declaration of Dividend No. 6

The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a US \$3.00 per share dividend to shareholders in respect of the half-year period from 28th June 1979 to 27th December 1979.

Coupon No. 6 and also any previously un-presented Coupons may be presented for payment on or after 1st February 1980, to any of the following Paying Agents:

Bank of America NT and SA, Hong Kong Branch, 50 Shikhan Street, N° 1100, Hong Kong, B.C.C.

Bank America Trust and Banking Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, 50 Shikhan Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

Bank of America International S.A., 25, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Bank America Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, Union House, Union Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Payment will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.

Bank America Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

BRITAIN

	1979	1978
Revenue	1,190	1,146
Profits	13.8	9.0
Per Share	0.251	0.163

Japan

	1979	1978
Revenue	1,734	1,598
Profits	65,516	56,846
Per Share	55.13	52.95

United States

	1979	1978
Revenue	27.97	17.61
Profits	0.80	0.51
Per Share	0.217	0.130

Chase Manhattan

	1979	1978
Revenue	2,800	2,500
Profits	305.54	253.36
Per Share	7.45	6.21

Fluor Daniel

	1979	1978
Revenue	201.4	173.5
Profits	24.94	20.48
Per Share	1.71	1.42

Imperial Corp. of America

	1979	1978
Revenue	162.0	131.0
Profits	21.40	19.50
Per Share	1.51	1.41

Republic of Texas

	1979	1978
Revenue	583.0	490.0
Profits	74.20	68.80
Per Share	5.24	4.96

Roadway Express

	1979	1978
Revenue	360.0	324.1
Profits	23.70	19.83
Per Share	1.19	0.97

Weekly net asset value
on January 14, 1980

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$69.12

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$50.36

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson Holding & Pierson N.V., Heinegatch 214, Amsterdam

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Italian speaking salesman of capital equipment wanted for the Chicago branch office of Italian manufacturers of plastic machinery. Salary plus expenses plus commission. Very interesting position.

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Telex: 333392 RUTILL

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.3 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.4 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.2 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.4 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.2 billion in 2010.

سید کاظمی لاہور

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13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22	22	22%	22%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%									
13%	1%	SCE p11.19	1.7	4	18%	10%	10%	10%	10%	22																			

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 16, 1960

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
3 1/4	8 1/4, 8 1/2	4 7/16-11/16	16 1/4, 17
5, 13 13/16	9 1/16-8 5/16	4 1/4-5	16 1/4, 16 1/2
14 3/16	8 1/2, 8 3/4	5 1/8, 5 1/4	16 1/4, 16 1/2
	8 5/16-8 7/16	5 7/16, 9/16	15 1/2, 16 1/4
	8 1/2, 8 1/4	5 1/2, 5 1/4	14, 14 1/2

Commodities	London Metals
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sterling per metric ton)
January 16, 1988

		Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)		January 16, 1989 Today Bid Asked	
Copper wire bars:							
00	189.75	190.00	189.00	189.25	Spot	1,901.00	1,902.00
01	191.75	192.00	190.00	190.25			

191.15	191.25	189.50	189.75	3 months	1,113.50	1,114.00
191.60	191.95	190.50	190.70	Cathodes: spot	1,055.00	1,057.00
191.25	191.50	189.50	189.70	3 months	1,088.00	1,089.00

	Tin: spot	7,800.00	7,820.00
	3 months	7,325.00	7,335.00
	Lead: spot	467.00	465.00

67	1,438	1,437	1,464	1,461	Lead: spot	465.00	465.00
67	1,448	1,450	1,461	1,463	3 months	461.00	462.00
65	1,455	1,456	1,468	1,470	Zinc: spot	328.00	330.00
73	1,470	1,475	1,480	1,485	3 months	344.00	345.00
60	1,500	1,502	1,510	1,513	Silver: spot	2,040.00	2,080.00
71	1,515	1,538	1,520	1,540	3 months	2,095.00	2,105.00

T.	1,534	1,555	1,535	1,545	Aluminum: spot	927.80	928.00
					3 months	911.00	912.00
					Nickel: spot	3,845.00	3,875.00

39	1,496	1,497	1,512	1,515	3 months	2,958.00	2,960.00
95	1,511	1,533	1,547	1,548			

January 16, 1980						COPPER					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
											25,000 lbs.: cents per lb.
											Jan 113.40 115.75 113.40 115.40 +5.

WHEAT	LIVE HOGS								90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS						Mar	115.00	116.40	114.00	116.40	+5.1
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	30,000 lbs; cents per lb.								(\$1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)						May	115.90	110.30	115.80	110.30	+5.1
Mar	4.31	4.40	4.30	4.25%	+ .07%				Feb	40.20	41.30	40.20	40.70	+ .38	Jul	118.40	120.00	117.60	120.00	+5.1

Mar	6.51	6.63½	6.49	6.55	-0.01½	ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per 10	Total open interest Tues. 81,695, up 28 from Mon.	Jul	857.20	857.30	857.30	857.30	+400
May	6.72½	6.85½	6.71	6.76½	-0.01½			Jan	867.20	867.20	867.20	867.20	
Jul	6.93	7.03½	6.92	6.95½	-0.01½								

Jan	7.32	7.43	7.32	7.39	+ .02 1/4	Apr			43.50	- .10	Jun	.8600	.8641	.8597	.8635	+ 27
Sales Tues. 37,771						Sales Tues. 62.					Dec	.8630	.8655	.8620	.8643	+ 15
												.8630	.8670	.8630	.8669	+ 21

SOYBEAN MEAL	SHELL EGGS	Total open interest Tues. 7,511, up 357 from	Apr	754.00	754.00	754.00	754.00	+50.00
100 tons dollars per ton	22.50 doz.; cents per doz.	Mon.	Jun	769.00	769.00	769.00	769.00	+50.00
			Aug	782.70	782.70	782.70	782.70	+50.00

JUL	193.00	195.50	192.70	194.10	-	.20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</
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<p>207.20 + .20</p> <p>Sales Tues. & Thur.</p>	<p>LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.</p>	<p>EST. SALES 3,240; SERIES TUES. 6401. Total open interest Tues. 13418, off 550 from Mon.</p>	<p>FROM MAIL</p>
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SOYBEAN OIL									
60,000 lbs. 1 dollars per 100 lbs									
Jan	22.75	23.05	22.74	22.87	- .13				
Sep	229.00	231.00	228.50	230.50	+3.90				
Nov	228.00	228.00	227.10	227.10	+1.60				

JUL	23.70	24.70	24.70	24.77	— .17	from	Est. sales 3,472; sales Tues. 3,748.	TEXTILES
AUG	24.15	24.35	24.15	24.22	— .12		Total open interest Tues. 14,104, off 381	Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd 0.46½
Sep	24.40	24.60	24.40	24.40	— .18	PLYWOOD		
					10	76.872 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.		

Mar	25.15	25.40	25.15	25.27	+ .12	July	199.00	197.00	173.10	173.30	+ .20	DUTCH GUILDER, \$ per guilder. No open contracts	Steel scraa Na I hvy Pilt.	97-98	91-92
						Jul	199.00	197.00	198.20	198.30	+ .10				
Sales Tues. 10,885.						Sep	201.50	202.00	200.70	200.80	+ .10				
							201.50	202.00	200.70	200.80	+ .10		Lead spot, lb	48-52	8.4
													Copper spot, lb	108-1	74.5

OATS					Sales Tues. 600.		Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.		Silver N.Y. 02		47,000	8.26
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					Total open interest Tues. 3,241, up 19 from		Total open interest Tues. 34, unchanged		Gold N.Y. 02		768.00	227.5
Mor	1.43½	1.46	1.43½	1.44½	— .00½				New York prices			

[illegible]

LIVE BEEF CATTLE							Jan	90.99	91.07	90.99	91.07	+ .13	Dec				20439U + U		Close	Previous		
48,000 lbs., cents per lb.							Jan	65.37	65.95	65.05	65.72	+ .22 at	Sep	90.98	91.04	90.90	91.03	+ .11	Est. sales 1,926; sales Tues. 4,486.	Meady's	1,494.28 I	1,447.50
							Jan						Dec									

Aug	71.35	72.15	70.70	71.67	+ .37	from Mon.	50.0000001.	Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. a—prilim
Oct	70.00	70.62	69.35	70.35	+ .40			inary : 1—final
Dec	71.20	71.65	70.55	71.20	+ .30	GNMA	SWISS FRANCS, 5 per franc.	

[illegible]

Apr	83.50	84.10	83.25	83.75	+ .25	Sep	78-07	78-19	78-07	78-11	+ 10	\$0.0001.
May	83.50	84.35	83.50	84.00	+ .03	Dec	77-31	78-11	77-31	78-11	+ 10	
Aug	83.00	84.00	82.90	83.50	+ .30	Mar	77-24	78-04	77-24	78-04	+ 11	
							77-20	78-00	77-20	78-00	+ 11	

Est. sales 2,811; sales Tues. 3,476. Total open interest Tues. 14,294, off 43 from Mon.	Sales Tues. 3,749. Total open interest Tues. 80,371, off 122 from Mon.	January 16, 1980	Acme Clev AMD n Air Prod	Esterlin Co ExCellid Fairchild	MooreMcC Molaraia Murphy Dil
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[illegible]

over the counter bank, insurance & industrial stocks.	CutlFcd Cycltron DanvIM	14 2 11 1/4 12 1/4 29 30	JltyFcd JoslynM KntcStot	1/2 3/4 16 17 1/2 16 16 1/2	Pasiss Proprp PbSvNC PbSvNC	7/2 9 1/4 36 1 1/4 12 1/2 12 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2	EST. SALES 1,087; SALES 1 YRS. AGO, Total open interest Tues. 1,283 up 110 from Mon.	Amloc Inc Ampco PTH	Gull Resrc Gil Res pIA GIL Res pIA	NucorCPS Pac Lumber Pac Lumber
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Accuracy	6%	4%	DeLuxC	35%	26%	KateGre	3-16	7-16	61%	63%	Mar	173.00	173.50	171.25	173.36	ArmoInc pl	HandyHor	PioneerCp s
AdditW	12%	13%	DetCamT	11%	12%	Kaysonn	3%	4%	26	27	May	174.50	177.00	173.01	176.56	Asarco Inc	HarrisCp	Pneuma Cp
AdvRess	4%	5%	DewawFI	2	2%	KellyCu	41	4%								AllRichl	HerculesInc	Pope Tolb

[illegible]

Amerrang	3% 3%	ElPosel	9% 10%	LinPost	46% 47%	Lopestr	13% 14%	SelsDell	15% 15%	Svcsmtr	35 34	Svcsmtr	22% 24%	Burrns	100% 100%	CPC Intl	100% 100%	CoolCo	100% 100%
Amerrang	3% 3%	ElPosel	9% 10%	LinPost	46% 47%	Lopestr	13% 14%	SelsDell	15% 15%	Svcsmtr	35 34	Svcsmtr	22% 24%	Burrns	100% 100%	CPC Intl	100% 100%	CoolCo	100% 100%

ASAC	21%	22	199	2	McGill	30%	31%	14%	13	JUL	141.20	131.35	139.70	140.25	-1.25	Cent UG	Koneb5vc	ShellDli	
AIGsL1	14%	14%	45%	4	MoulLP	25%	27	SwEISv	14%	13	SEP	141.50	143.65	141.50	142.25	-1.30	CentL4En	Koneb5vc	ShellDli
BoirdCp	8%	9	44%	45%	McCorm	21%	21%	SwEnr	33%	34%	DEC	3.150	3.175	3.150	3.156		Champ Int	Kennamtl	Smith Int
								Stonbr	25%	26%							Champt Int	Kennamtl	Smith Int

Boss/IFr	17% 18%	FIEmps	11 11%	Mid/Res	11-16 33-16	Shelton	8 8%	Mon.	Chromol pl	LTV Corp	TRW 4.40pl
Bayis/Wh	14% 15	PIWnFin	4% 4%	Mid/Bks	29% 29%	SIrowCI	25 26%		CinMilcm s	LTVCP AA	TRW 4.50pl
Beetle	8% 9%	Flicker	13% 12%	MillPr	29% 30%	SuperEI	11% 12%		Commut Sci	LTVCP pfl	TandyC
						TIMEPC	5% 5%				

Blancher	25 3	Formispl	3 3%	MoorePd	28 29	Tennant	83 83	Mar	91.60	91.60	90.50	91.25	-0.10	Conradia	Limptoc pi	TimeInc
Blancher	25 25%	FrankCo	5% 8%	MorgRes	1 1%	Tennant	28 30	May	92.60	92.65	91.50	92.45	-0.05	Conradia	Limptoc pi	TimeInc
Bongard	25 3%	FrankEI	12% 12%	MotClub	4 4%	Tennant	16 17%	Jul	94.10	94.10	92.70	93.70	-0.35	Cooper Ind	Loral Corp	TimeInc P/B

Buckeye	22% 23%	GreenM	11% 12%	NJNGSA	16% 17%	TysonFd	11% 12%	Est. sales 650; sales Tu@. 682.	CurllsWr A	MCALnc	Transvry In)
BurnupS	11% 11%	GrayAdv	46 48	HelslnA	20% 21%	UnMcGII	13% 14%	Total open Interest Tu@. 8,171 off 206 from	Datapoint	MBLIdn	TwCFOX
CorWtSV	31% 33	GilInst	16% 15	NlntnSB	28 28%	USSure	30 30%		Oiam In)	Macy RH	Un Carolde

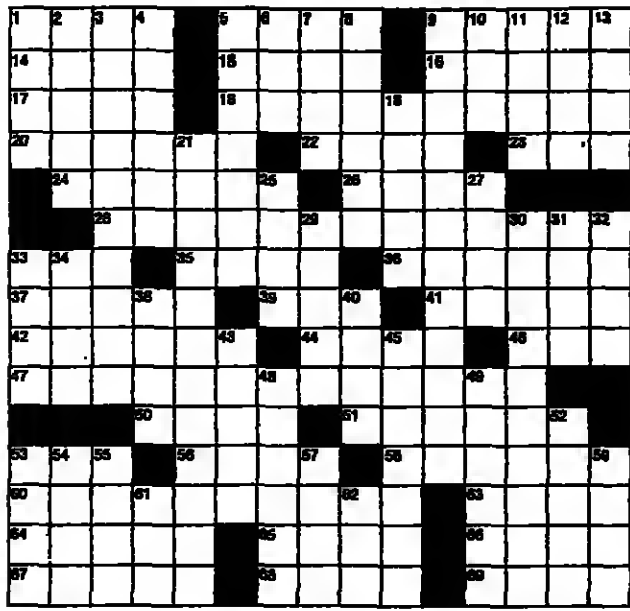
CoreCp	84%	94%	HorrGp	204	31	NwslPS	154	154	ValyRaz	134	144	58,000 lbs.,	Cents per lb.	DonLuf Jen	Marriott	Waste Mani	
CnvVps	164	164	HorrNrt	154	154	Nwsl	204	214	VnDun	154	164	Mar	74.90	77.40	74.25	74.29	—0.01
ChmLec	374	394	HorrDF	264	27	OgallvM	224	234	Vejcro o	84	94	May	78.15	78.55	77.45	77.75	—0.10

CRUISE	30	30%	HyattInt	27	28½	Pastor	11%	12%	Waldm	2½	3	Mar	74.25	74.25	74.25	74.25	+0.25	EdgGasFuel	WINDT	ROY	EURPFA
ClarkJL	28½	20	IntnlInd	7%	8½	PCGar	21%	22	WellsG	0	9	Mar	74.95	75.45	74.95	75.00	+0.05				
ClawCo	7%	7%	IntnlCo	70%	71%	PouleyP	24%	25½	WinMig	3%	3½	Mar	76.30	76.30	76.30	75.60	+0.50				

Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Writer Wister
5 Thank-you
9 Open patios
14 Togo's capital
15 Radames's love
16 Ginza signs
17 Roman boy
18 Pop's pappy
26 Put on
22 Girl in a Cohen song
23 Have a look
24 Poet Thomas et al.
25 Lout
28 Feature of many a living room
35 Wee, as a bairn
36 Moolah
37 "...ravell'd of care": Macbeth
37 Hebrew letters
38 Org. serving servicemen

DOWN

- 41 Founder of Pravda
42 Visionary goals
43 City of Rumania
46 Prescribed pesticide
47 Beautician's specialty
50 Part of the Occident: Abbr.
51 Unattractive
53 A DiMaggio
56 Decorous
58 Legendary Gaelic poet
60 China's approximate population
63 Archconserver
64 — a cleft
65 As to
66 Leaves off
67 Hatrack feature
68 O.T. book
69 Sum, —, fui

Solution to Previous Puzzle

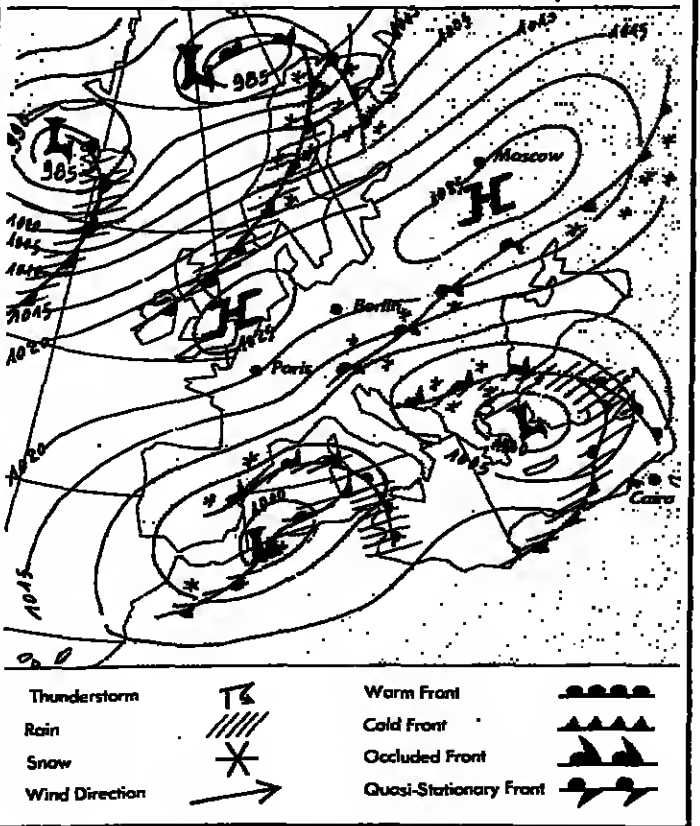
ACROSS
1. WISTER
5. THANK-YOU
9. PATIOS
14. LOMBE
15. IYEM
16. GINZA
17. ROMANUS
18. PAPA
26. PUT ON
22. GIRL IN A COHEN SONG
23. HAVE A LOOK
24. THOMAS
25. LOOT
28. FEATURE
35. WEE
36. MOOLAH
37. RAVELL'D
38. HEBREW LETTERS
39. ORGANIZATION

DOWN
41. LENIN
42. VISIONARY
43. BUCHAREST
46. PESTICIDE
47. MANICURE
50. OCCIDENT
51. UGLY
53. DI MAGGIO
56. DECOROUS
58. WYLLIE
60. CHINA
63. ARCHCONSERVATIVE
64. CLEFT
65. AS TO
66. OFF
67. HATRACK
68. O.T.
69. SUM

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	11-15	Partly Cloudy	MADRID	3-7	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	-1-3	Foggy	MIAMI	23-27	Cloudy
ANKARA	-1-3	Foggy	MILAN	3-7	Rain
ATHENS	13-25	Rain	MONTREAL	-1-14	Fair
BEIRUT	13-25	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-10-14	Fair
BELGRADE	-3-3	Foggy	MUNICH	-1-15	Snow
BERLIN	-1-8	Foggy	NEW YORK	-1-15	Snow
BRISBANE	-1-8	Foggy	NICKE	4-4	Rain
BUCHAREST	-3-3	Foggy	OSLO	-2-8	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-1-8	Foggy	PARIS	0-2	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13-25	Rain	PRAGUE	-1-8	Foggy
COPTENHAGEN	1-3	Fair	ROME	10-18	Rain
COSTA MESA	7-18	Overcast	SOFIA	-1-8	Foggy
DUBLIN	2-8	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	-1-8	Foggy
EDINBURGH	3-7	Overcast	TEHRAN	1-3	Foggy
FLORENCE	9-14	Overcast	TEL AVIV	13-25	Fair
FRANKFURT	0-2	Fair	TOKYO	3-7	Fair
GENEVA	-3-3	Foggy	TUNIS	13-25	Showers
HELSINKI	-10-14	Fair	VIENNA	-1-8	Snow
HOUSTON	23-27	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-1-8	Foggy
ISTANBUL	4-4	Overcast	ZURICH	-1-8	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	20-28	Fair			
LISBON	7-14	Overcast			
LONDON	3-7	Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	19-27	Cloudy			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Zoophilous Farmer in Rhodesia Credits Home Guard for His Peace

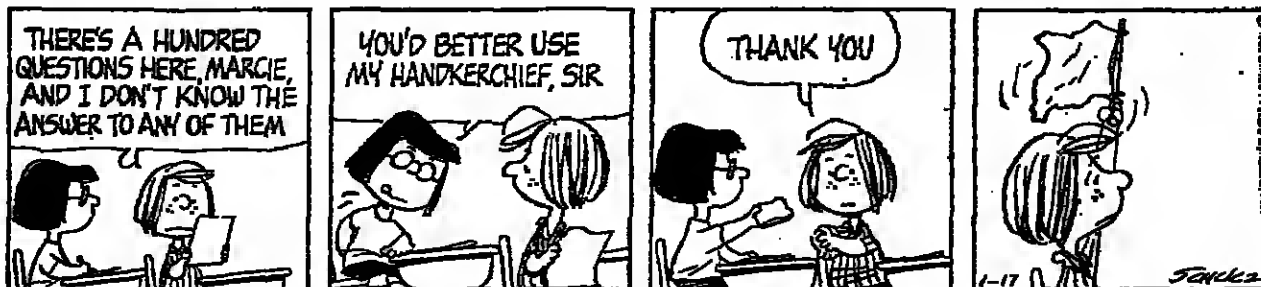
WEDZA, Rhodesia, Jan. 16 (AP) — Now that the guerrilla war is apparently over, farmer Norman Travers feels that he can reveal the existence of his successful home guard — a lion, a warhog, a leopard and a crocodile.

Mr. Travers and his wife, Jill, run a 300-acre tobacco farm in this community, 70 miles southeast of Salisbury. There was the only farm to escape attack from nationalist guerrillas during the fighting.

The leader of the guard is Cassius the lion, who has free range of the farm. Then, there is a leopard who leaps onto the shoulders of visitors: Dudley the warhog, who shreds living room furniture with his tusks; and a crocodile who lives in the swimming pool.

The Travers say that they plan to keep the animals until they see if the current cease-fire really has ended the war. Meanwhile, they have another pet — a vulture that knocks on the dining room window with its beak at meal times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



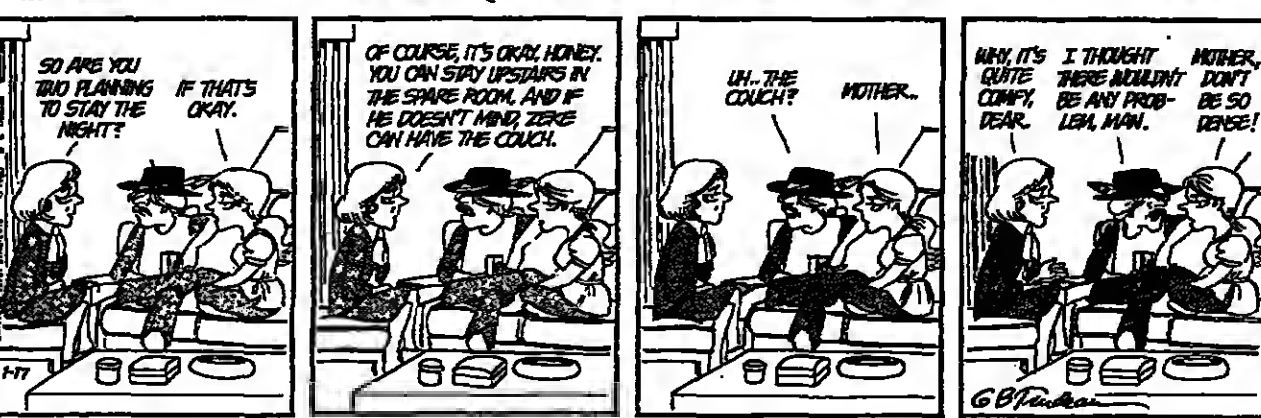
WIZARD OF ID



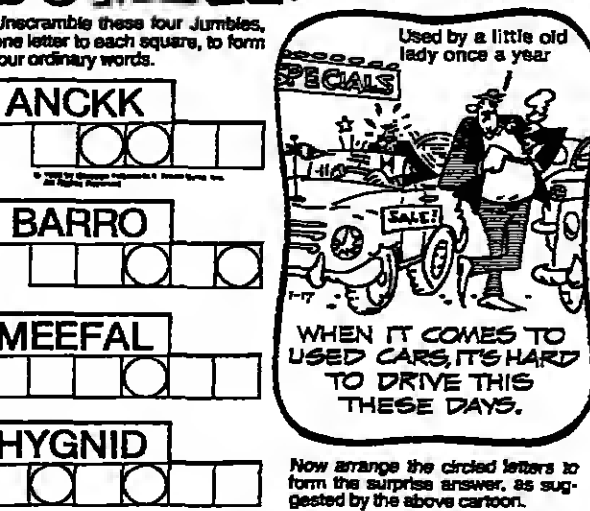
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS UNWED POPLIN OPIATE
Answer: What King Solomon said his last wife was — "ONE IN A THOUSAND"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SO LONG, SEE YOU TOMORROW

By William Maxwell Knopf. 135 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HE is 10 years old when his mother dies, and his father is all but undone. "In the evenings after supper," the boy writes, "he walked the floor and I walked with him, with my arm around his waist."

Because he didn't say anything, I didn't either. I only tried to sense, as he was about to turn, which room he was going to next so we wouldn't bump into each other. I keep imagining this scene from "So Long, See You Tomorrow." I can't get it out of my mind. I can even see the expression on the boy's face: grave, but blank, passive, waiting for his father.

Friends advise that there is no cure but time, and his father winds all the clocks in the house, as if to encourage time to cure him. His mother died when she was 38, and because she disliked having her picture taken, the most recent one they possess shows her in her early 20s. His father has the picture touched up to make his mother look more mature. The result is "vague and idealized and as if she might not even remember who we were."

After a while, time does its job and the boy's father plans to remarry. He is having a house built for his new wife. The house is only a framework of naked beams, and the boy goes there and walks out on those beams to see whether he can keep his balance, whether he can survive in this new life.

A strange boy, a new friend named Cletus Smith, joins him and they teeter together on the beams, two boys in Lincoln, Ill., in the early 1920s. One day, Cletus disappears. His father has killed a man, and Cletus and his mother flee from the scandal.

"So Long, See You Tomorrow" is the first boy's imaginative reconstruction of the crime, which haunts him all his life. It follows him because, when he moved to Chicago, he ran into Cletus in a school and was too surprised to speak. He feels that his silence struck Cletus as an accusation, and now his past rises up to accuse him, in turn, of not feeling enough, not responding, to Cletus, to his father, to his mother, to everything.

Deprived of his family by the death of his mother and by his father's detachment, the now middle-aged narrator follows Cletus' family

through their tragedy, which comes confused with his own. New York City, he sends newspaper files, even reads the verbiage pondering the price of everything has changed, marveling at how much value used to get for our money, morality.

Cletus' father, Clarence, his best friend, Lloyd Wilson, Lloyd stole his wife. Maxwell writes a small-town passion as Chekhov or Flaubert. While stealing his wife, he grieves for his friend. It is Clarence had met with an accident, an accident Lloyd is less to prevent.

From the beginning, the something, a fatal moral. Lloyd's passion for Clarence. Here he is, gazing at the nape of neck: "Looking at the soft hairs that had escaped from comb, he thought of all those pie who, because of their rejection, had been in great pain of mind and had their hair chopped off."

After killing Lloyd, Clarence is his gold watch, his sense of that will not cure him, in the box of his house. It is his final sage to the world. Faced by his death and his mother's death, Cletus feels that there is any use in trying to go on being a boy was. "He might as well live over again as some other instead."

In the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, the narrator, a Giacometti's "Palace at 4 A.M." sculpture resembling the frame of a house and containing a bird skeleton and a female figure. He senses Cletus walking on one of beams, falling off.

This final image reminds me remark that Vladimir Nabokov made about another book: "Eugene Ionesco," he said, "trembles on the brink of everything." "So Long, See You Tomorrow" is Maxwell's novel in 18 years. If he had collected and concentrating self all that time for this effort, think it was worth it.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE BALLAD OF CASTLE REEF

By Honor Tracy. Random House. 156 pp. \$8.95.

MOST people laugh too easily. It seems to me. Perhaps they laugh on principle, to make sure they are in on the joke and not the butt of it. It may even be true to say that our laughter is increasingly existential, a hollow attempt to comprehend the incomprehensible or assimilate the unassimilable.

Black humor, or laughing at the outrageous, has blurred our sense of what is funny and what is not. Once laughter becomes a political act, it is difficult to know where you are, to hang on to your so-called spontaneity.

These reflections arise in response to Honor Tracy's latest novel, "The Ballad of Castle Reef." While I think the author intended it to be a comedy of manners, I can't make up my mind whether it is funny or not. These days, every situation seems to lose itself in its implications.

Tracy has written three of the best travel books I ever read. They are about Spain, and I would say that they are witty rather than funny, that the laughter they provoke has a dying fall, a note of desperation. "The Ballad of Castle Reef," though, is not about Spain, but Ireland, where Tracy lives. And the humor of the novel reminds me of those people who live in an inhospitable place in order to have the peculiar pleasure of a useful life.

Francis Barracough, who might legitimately be called the hero of the book, is a young Irishman who chooses to discontinue the ancient traditions of his family. While he was captain of cricket and rugby and head of his house at school, he has no appetite for a military career like his father and all the fathers before him.

The world, in his view, has moved beyond justice to negotiation and litigation. He has opted for private, as opposed to public, satisfaction. After marrying a beautiful and sanely cheerful American girl, he settles down to cultivate the garden of his immediate desires.

Tracy is a highly professional writer, keen observer and shrewd tactician. In this short novel, he raises the long question whether we still have enough to furnish forth a comedy of manners.

—ANATOLE BRO

BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

IN the diagrammed situation, looking just at the North-South hands one would wish to play seven spades.

North-South did try this contract, ignoring a warning signal: East had doubled a cue-bid of five clubs, presumably wanting that suit led, and as he was known not to have the ace of clubs, he was very likely to be void. North held five clubs and West's bidding had indicated at least six, so an opening ruff in seven spades was a likely event.

West predictably led the club king, and East predictably ruffed dummy's ace for down one.

It is clear that North-South could have made seven no-trump, but this contract depends on a successful finesse in hearts.

In the replay, North-South bid six no-trump, a safe slam contract. But West chose to sacrifice in seven

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A K 5	♠ 9 8 7	♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

North and South were void. The bidding:

East	South	West
Pass	1♣	3♣
Pass	4♣	Pass
Pass	5♣	Pass
Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

Hanni Wenzel Keeps Lead with Giant Slalom Victory

by Samuel Abr

Switzerland, Jan. 16 (AP) — Marie-Theres Nadig of Austria is hot, as she says, but not as hot as Hanni Wenzel of Switzerland, who won the giant slalom on Wednesday.

Wenzel, 22, won the giant slalom by a margin of 1.1 seconds over Nadig. She had won the slalom in 1977 and 1978, and is now the only woman to have won the event in three consecutive years.

Wenzel's victory was a surprise, as she had not been expected to win. She had been out of the top 10 in the previous two slaloms.

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ahead, clapped her hands in triumph and immediately skied over to kiss, and be kissed by, Nadig. Everybody on the World Cup circuit likes the personable Wenzel, especially the Swiss, with whom she trains.

The other medal-winner, Pelen, seemed disappointed to finish third, which she called "just a so-so result." Like many of the other racers, she described the course — through 45 and then 44 gates with a vertical drop of 340 yards — as "pretty easy and fast."

"It was a downhill, not a giant slalom," added Lenka Vukovar of Czechoslovakia, who finished 15th.

Whatever it was, the race was not handled well by the U.S. team. Only Abbi Fisher gained a World Cup point, by finishing 15th. Cindy Nelson was 16th, Heidi Preuss 21st, Tamara McKinney 22d and Viki Fleckenstein 31st among the higher-ranked Americans.

Fisher, who had knee surgery in the off-season, reported that she was "getting better all the time, but it's taking time." The others had no excuses, with McKinney admitting, "I tried, I really tried, but I couldn't do anything right."

Of 81 starters, 62 finished. Many racers complained of poor visibility during the first run, which started at 9:30 a.m. on F.I.J. European television's need to have the second run at 12:30, during the lunch break.

When the first racers left, the sun was just coming over the top of the Alps and a small crowd, undoubtedly insomniacs, was too busy trying to keep warm to cheer.

By the second run, the sun was overhead but hidden by heavy clouds. Encouraged by news that the dawn patrol had survived, thousands more Swiss turned out, cutting the television ratings.

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being part of history that you're the best."

To Greene, it is precisely because he has been taught to "play to the max" that he and the Steelers continue to excel, to cast aside pressure.

"There's no pressure," he explained, "when you're schooled in a particular skill."

That schooling feeds off itself. How many offensive linemen are able to practice daily against Joe Greene and L.C. Greenwood? How many linebackers are able to rehearse for the real thing by facing Franco Harris? Those skills are honed against the best, against all those Pro Bowl players — nine of them this year's Pro Bowl selections came from the Steelers.

If there is a word that marks the Steelers in the clutch, it is intensity. They expect to display that emotion Sunday at Pasadena, Calif., in Super Bowl XIV against the Rams.

Paying the Price

When an opposing player is headed for the sideline, and there is not any doubt that his own momentum will take him into a Steeler cornerback will still slam into the player, legally. An opponent pays whenever he is tackled. The Steelers do not nudge people over the sideline, they knock them over.

The Steelers might rightly be called "awesome" in playoff competition. This season they scored 34 points in smashing Miami, and added 27 against Houston. In going all

the way last season, they began with 33 points against Denver, followed that with 34 against the Oilers, and took home the championship with 35 against the Dallas Cowboys.

In his 11 years with the team, Greene has played in 16 playoff games, including three Super Bowls. The Steelers have won 12 of those games. But Greene's enthusiasm grows.

"The rewards are greater now than they've ever been," he said, when asked what motivated a clutch that has already captured three of the last five Super Bowls. "The comparisons are real to the Packers as the greatest team of all time — provided things come through the way we want them to. Then we can lay claim to that."

"Playoff victories are the key to a successful team," said Bleier, in what may sound like a cliché. A winning team, he said, "receives reinforcement that says, 'Hey, we're good.'"

"That's one of the things that worked against Los Angeles in the past. They dominate, but they couldn't beat Minnesota, they couldn't beat Dallas."

From the Start

Greene was present at the creation of the dynasty, when it was more a demoralized collection of losers. The year was 1969, the new coach was Chuck Noll, and his first draft choice was Greene, the 6-foot-4-inch, 275-pound All-American from North Texas State.

From the time Art Rooney founded the franchise in 1933, no Steeler team had ever finished first, and none had been in the playoffs. The team that Greene joined had just come off a 2-11-1 won-lost-tied season.

Greene's first campaign was even worse, but it taught him a lesson. For the Steelers lost their final 13 games of the 1969 season and their first three the next year.

"Chuck Noll talked about it then, but I wasn't sure what he meant," Greene said. What he wanted was for us to improve every game, every play. He told us, 'Try to be a better football player every time you go out on the field.' But the first three years, we didn't play one game that was worth anything. Can you understand that? Do you know what it is to play three years and not one game is important? But since then, every game has meant something."

The Steelers had losing records the first three years under Noll, although their motto was born in that third season. The Steelers made three goal-line stands against the San Diego Chargers, and won, and Noll coined a phrase, "Whatever it takes." More than eight years later, that phrase still adorns their message board in the Three Rivers Stadium locker room.

"Whatever it takes" connotes a well of ingenuity, of talent, of desire, of luck, if that is what it takes.

Team Comes First



Hanni Wenzel en route to victory in the giant slalom.

(Mean) Joe Greene and the Steelers View Super Bowl as Another Step Into History

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT) — "We are doing our way into history," said (Mean) Joe Greene, one of the anchors of the defense of the Pittsburgh Steelers and perhaps the soul of the entire team.

Joe Greene, who leaves the field, likes to say significant-sounding things like that. He enjoys warning people that the Los Angeles Rams "better expect the best from the Pittsburgh Steelers."

Perhaps he talks that way because it is true. In winning the American Conference playoffs by shutting down Miami and Houston, the Steelers displayed so much enthusiasm, and played so intensely, that both losers marveled at what they had seen and experienced.

They were taking advantage of us," said Neal Colzie of the Dolphins.

The 33-year-old Greene was particularly devastating against the Oilers, repeatedly leaping off his stance from his defensive left tackle post to ball East Campbell. Greene made four tackles and was in on others as the Steelers held pro football's leading rusher to 15 yards in 17 carries.

"You wonder what makes this team," said Rocky Bleier, the running back. "I look at guys like Joe Greene, Jack Lambert."

"But I look at Joe. He's been a starter since he came here. His intensity has increased. Maybe it's

the experiment with Marty, however, was short-lived because the Springfield club was short on experienced linemen. "I'd rather play defense," Marty said. "I never played winning in my life."

For Hartford coach Don Blackburn, it was a difficult decision to separate the Howe family. "It was tough," Blackburn said. "We decided to go with five defenses and when it came time to pick the best five, Marty wasn't one of them."

The quintet did include brother Mark. But shortly after the season began, he was shifted back to left wing.

Purse Increased

At Wimbledon

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Prize money for this year's Wimbledon Tennis Championships has been increased to \$628,330, organizers said today.

The men's singles event carries total prize money of \$254,450, an increase of \$14,590 from last year, with \$45,600 going to the winner and \$27,800 for the runner-up.

There is a smaller increase of \$9,390 in the women's singles, in which the champion will receive \$41,040 and the runner-up \$19,930.

All the increased prize money will go to the early losers to meet heavy increases in London hotel charges.

Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All England Club, said that prize money for those who reach the quarterfinal stages will remain the same as last year. "We have decided that the top players get more than enough already," he said.

individual goals aren't as important as team goals," said George Peles. Noll's top assistant, who orchestrates the defense.

That new role is really not so new, perhaps six or seven years old, but it required that Greene function as part of a team and not as a freelance specialist. His sack total went down. But that nickname, a happy rhyme for him, remains and has made him one of the most famous defensive players in pro football history.

To Greene, the fans and the team and the coaching are wrapped up in what he succinctly calls "talent, tradition, attitude."

"It's hard to beat a team that's accustomed to winning," he said. And he added, "I like watching Pittsburgh."

Joe Greene

killain Under Pressure

Though Lord Killain, president of the International Olympic Committee, said it would be "virtually impossible" to move the carnival now, more than 100 members of the British Parliament, representing all shades of political opinion, signed motions calling on the IOC to reconvene and take the show out of the Soviet capital.

Recent White House policy has been to sit still and "let the sentiment grow." So all right, let us restate the position: It is unthinkable that in existing circumstances we could go play games with Ivan in Ivan's yard and participate in a great lawn party showing off Russian splendors to the world.

We should pull out now, ending uncertainty among American athletes and serving notice on the Russians that, no matter what happens in Afghanistan, their offense against international law will not be quickly forgotten.

A boycott by America would cause deep disappointment to American kids who have been training for four years for the biggest moment in their athletic lives. Chances are, some have dreamt of this opportunity since childhood, and in sports like gymnastics and swimming the opportunity seldom comes to an individual more than once.

Yet, as Pete Axthelm writes in Newsweek: "Although it would be

inconvenient for our athletes to seek new places in which to run or jump for glory, their problems tend to pale next to those of people dying in various corners of Afghanistan."

Who Needs Russians?

Col. Don Miller, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee, says that a boycott or a cancellation of the Moscow Games might kill the Olympics. He suggests that the Russians would boycott the games if they were held anywhere except in Moscow. The answer is that the

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Others making the offensive team were: Edmonton punter Hank Ilesic, running backs David Green of the Montreal Alouettes and Larry Key of the Lions; slotback Willie Armstrong of the Calgary Stampeders; wide receivers Waddell Smith and Brian Kelly, both of Edmonton; guards Ray Watira of Montreal and Larry Butler of the Hamilton Tiger-Cats; and tackles Mike Wilson of Edmonton and Lloyd Fairbank of Calgary.



Joe Greene

College Basketball

Albany 31, 76 Hamilton 61
Boston 17, 76 New Hampshire 51
Clark 81, Trinity 51
Columbia 64, Lafayette 61
Salem Hall 35, Princeton 43
Yale 44, Army 43

Clark 101, Knoxville 79
Oklahoma 107, Servino Hill 92
Longwood 16, Wake Forest 33
Washington Coll. 71, Johns Hopkins 71

Defiance 82, Anderson 71
Delaware 41, Loyola 17, 59
Duke 61, Wake Forest 71
Marquette 17, Maine 77
Miami Dome 76, Villanova 69
Other in 45, Ohio Western 49
Tiffin 66, Walsh 44

Arkansas 71, Baylor 57
Texas 95, TCU 47
Texas Tech 82, Rice 59
Texas A&M 63, SMU 56

NW Nazareth 81, E. Oregon 81
Oregon Coll. 74, George Fox 71

World Cup Standings
22 points.

Team U.S.A.
Jyväskylä, Finland, 67
Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 67
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Boycott Call Gets Louder

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By that time, President Carter had suggested that the United States might withdraw from the games in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, and since then Vice President Mondale has urged that the carnival be moved out of Moscow, a "setting where we are granting legitimacy to a country that has just committed this outrageous and indefensible act of aggression." Rosalynn Carter has seconded the motion. So has Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Joe Clark, prime minister of Canada, has said his country "questioned the appropriateness" of holding the games in the Soviet Union and would take the lead in attempting to have them moved. Saudi Arabia has already announced it is pulling out, and the Netherlands said it was withdrawing all financial support for Dutch athletes training for Moscow.

Secretary of State Vance said yesterday that both he and the president were personally opposed to American participation while Soviet troops are in Afghanistan. He said a final decision would have to be made by mid-February at the latest. Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, said it was highly preferable that the games be held somewhere other than Moscow.

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Heads in sand, the Olympic fathers repeat the threadbare argument that the games are above politics. Yet the official report on the 1976 Olympics, prepared by the organizing committee in Montreal, conceded that "perhaps when all is said and done, the controversies which surround successive Games are inevitable. Although it is ironic that a movement based upon noble ideals of brotherhood, equality and the unification of mankind should also be such an ongoing subject of dispute, it is possibly the price that must be paid for their popularity."

"Because, with the eyes of the entire world focused upon them, the Games become a readily available stage upon which to parade the tensions and feigns of a tormented society. Their very importance makes them a prime showcase for social injustice and discontent."

Taiwan Appeals Ruling

TAIPEI, Jan. 16 (UPI) — Taiwan Olympic officials said today that they plan to appeal yesterday's decision by a Swiss court to deny them an injunction that would have allowed Taiwanese athletes to use their national flags and anthems in Olympic activities.

Taiwan filed a suit against the International Olympic Committee last month over the IOC ruling that Taiwan must change its national flag, anthem and name in all Olympic activities so that China may be accommodated.

Red Smith

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